THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 86. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Foreign News by Mail.

Present Pleasures of Paris.

The Removal of Sumner

An English Opinion of it.

Women Prize-Fighters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INSIDE PARIS.

How it Feels to Live in a Reign of Terror—Men, Women, and Children at the Mercy of the Murderers.

PARIS AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* (March 26) writes:—

The Government at Versailles and the National Assembly are snuffed out as far as Paris is concerned.

Loyalty to the State is the duty of citizens; but then the State is expected to give them something in return. They are entitled to protection for their lives and property. Has the Government of France given the people of Paris that?

To be sure, it has been full of good intentions and eloquence. It has distinguished itself by an amiable confidence in the firmness of the people of Paris, and comfort has been administered to us in the shape of an announcement that the representatives of the nation are surrounded by 60,000 armed men. But all this time any of us here might have been shot down in the street by any drunken insurgent. Many of us have had to live in houses which more resemble prisons than free habitations, and to sneak in and out of them like criminals trying to conceal themselves rather than citizens arrayed on the side of law and order. I confess that I am amazed at the moderation of the rebels. I think they have borne their honors meekly. They saw that no effort was made by our lawful protectors to avenge the massacre in the Rue de la Paix on Wednesday, and yet they have refrained from slaughtering any more of us. I live in a street close to the committee's military headquarters. It is guarded at either end by double posts of Montmartre and Belleville Nationals. The gate of my hotel is kept locked, and the windows of the lower stories are blinded with iron shutters. Well, all of us in this street are allowed to go in and out of our domiciles, and there has been no attempt on our lives or properties. Even at the risk of being dealt with as traitors by the Government at Versailles, we are all very respectful to the armed representatives of the Central Committee. Our very existence is in the hands of those men. The Nationals of Order have completely deserted us, and, as for our legitimate rulers, they don't give us the protection of even a policeman. Our position does not differ very much from that of nearly four-fifths of the people staying in Paris, because in fourteen at least out of the twenty arrondissements the Central Committee reigns supreme.

A PARIS ELECTION INCIDENT.

*From the Debats.**

On Sunday last several electors, upon presenting themselves at the Palais de l'Institut, in order to record their votes, found that the President of the Section was in a state of helpless intoxication. One of the electors remarked that such important functions as those of the President ought to be placed in better hands—whereupon one of the assessors took the place of the President; but the detachment of National Guards resented this, and a violent dispute ensued. The electors then insisted upon seeing the sergeant on guard but they found that functionary lying stupidly drunk upon a mattress requisitioned from the porter of the institute.

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* The *Debats* has since been suppressed.—[ED.]

THE IDEAS THAT ARE FLOATING THROUGH THE HEADS OF THE NEW RULERS.

In an article signed by M. Jules Precy, which appeared in the *Liberte* (*) of the 27th, it is stated that "The working engineer Assi, one of the leaders of the present movement, a man of no education, of shallow mind, but sufficiently energetic, once avowed in our presence that he had never read but one book, the *Revolutions d'Italie*, the magnificent and prophetic work of M. Edgar Quinet, which he was unable fully to master by reason of his imperfect knowledge, but that his imagination was deeply impressed by it. Without comprehending that the struggles of the mediæval cities against the Pope and the Emperor might, if better understood, be seen to lead to autonomy, to federation, and the reconstitution of Italian nationality, the fevered mind of Assi could receive but one idea—to revive the Middle Ages, the contest between city and city, federations, antagonisms, and revolutions, in order to free his country for ever from Cæsarism and monarchy. Italy, which, in the space of three hundred years, down to Charles V, presents us with more than seven thousand revolutions, must indeed afford to Citizen Assi a complete model for an entire system. To-morrow, then, the elected Commune must draw up its charter. The watchmaker Tirard and the dyer Loiseau-Pinson will sit beside the members of the Central Committee, and will dispose of Paris, the capital of a great nation, as though they were dealing with Suresnes or Palaiseau. Should the National Assembly refuse to give its sanction to the charter of the Commune of Paris, should Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, and Nantes refuse to ally themselves with the Commune, Paris will remain alone, without taking any heed of the rest of France, without appearing to suspect that the Prussians are at St. Denis, that France is invaded, that we have to face a war contribution of five milliards—all things to which Citizens Tirard and Loiseau-Pinson are perfectly indifferent. All is now changed. Universal suffrage has run its race. Urban votes are superior to rural votes. The Republic of Divine right has come into existence, the rights of the *plebs* are sacred. Such is our position.

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* The *Liberte* has since been suppressed by the Commune.—[ED.]

BRUTALITY OF THE INSURGENTS.

Paris Cor. London Daily News.

At the corner of the Rue a little scene occurred on Thursday which forcibly illustrates the horrors of the life we are now leading in Paris. A young National Guard, evidently belonging to the quarter, had gathered a small group of neighbors around him. He was trembling in every limb, his face pale and distorted with excitement. He explained to us how a friend of his had been killed on Wednesday. It was a son of the Vicomte de Molinet, who lives in the house above the celebrated butcher, M. Duval, in the Rue Trouchet. The Vicomte de Molinet, who had joined in the demonstration, threw himself over the dead body of his son, crying that nothing should separate him from his child. He was in consequence taken prisoner by the insurgents. They demanded that he should send for two of his friends to claim him and prove his identity. The young National Guard had just seen these two friends, and it was their story which excited him in so extraordinary a manner. Instead of liberating the Vicomte de Molinet, the insurgents, in the presence of the friends who came to claim him, began to spit in his face; they then tore from his coat the medal of the Legion of Honor, and threw it at him. After this they struck the old man, they knocked him down, they trampled on him, they kicked his body about. "Now," said the insurgents to the friends of the Vicomte, "you may go away, for he is condemned to death." The unfortunate man had but time to murmur a demand that his body should be decently buried, when he fainted. His wife is anxiously waiting for him at home. She does not know of her husband's danger, nor of her son's death. The young National Guard who told us all this had been to see her, but he had not had courage to tell her more than that her son was wounded. On the other hand he had rushed to the Bourse and there loudly demanded that the friends of order should march to the rescue, and once for all annihilate the insurgents. But he was answered that this could not be done without orders from Versailles.

SENATOR SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

An English Estimate of the American Statesman's Character.

From the London Daily News, March 28.

But apart from the regret felt by some who voted against Mr. Sumner, arising from a belief that he was trying to do his duty by his country in these particular matters, a deeper regret is felt by many of the best men in America at the humiliation of a man who had long been a representative of what was noblest in their internal politics.

And whatever may be our sense of Mr. Sumner's errors on the issues between England and America, we cannot help sharing the feeling which has made his removal the occasion of earnest tributes to his general course as a statesman. Of those who suffered in the cause of emancipation in the sorrowful years of its weakness and danger Mr. Sumner is one of the few who survive to share the glories of its triumph. He was among those who, amid the scoffs of the Senate and the threats of slavery, cast the ventures of freedom's seed into the hard and frozen soil; with it he endured through the winter of contention, and at last was able to put in his sickle to the harvest and join in the harvest home.

Generally men pay the homage due to the martyrs only to their dust. It was so when a monument was raised on the spot where Lovejoy fell, beside the Mississippi, beneath the bullets of slavery, while defending the printing-press he had devoted to freedom; it was so when Captain Brown was borne from a Virginian scaffold to rise again in the battle-hymn, in which "his soul kept marching on" with the armies of the Union. But Charles Sumner, after he had fallen under the slaveholder's bludgeon, slowly recovered, and was sent and re-sent to the Senate, where he had been struck down, for the eloquence of his scars no less than the eloquence of his speech; and in 1861, when the power whose ferocity he had fearlessly faced left the Congress it could no longer control, it was with a genuine enthusiasm that the Republican party raised him to the chief place on its most important committee, and gathered around him as a leader.

There were circumstances which, as they had rendered Mr. Sumner especially obnoxious to the party of slavery, caused him to be all the more esteemed and trusted by the friends of freedom. Unless we except Mr. Seward, who had been more deadly than outspoken in his hostility to the reigning institution, the Massachusetts Senator was the first scholar who had represented in the National Legislature the anti-slavery principles of New England. Passing from the honors of Harvard to the Capitol, he had borne with him the sympathies of the literary class of his State, and was a sign that it had forever abandoned the compromising attitude of Daniel Webster.

The history of the United States had so uniformly embodied the sense of New England town meetings in national laws, that when Mr. Sumner came to show that the mind of that section was made up that slave-hunting should cease, and slavery be imprisoned in its existing domain, it was recognized by the South as an omen of coming struggle. The struggle came, with what issue the world knows, and through it the Senator bore himself bravely. Again and again was he insulted and threatened, and more than ever did he show himself utterly fearless, scorning all temporizing methods.

That fearlessness which was his chief characteristic he displayed when he withstood President Lincoln in his desire to admit Louisiana to the Union before its laws were purged of pro-slavery features; and in the recent conflict with President Grant it at least cannot be charged that he has acted with timidity or with an eye to his personal interest.

Mr. Sumner unquestionably had faults as a party leader, and these became more noticeable when the slavery question no longer occupied the foremost place in American politics. He sometimes showed a disposition to raise questions of detail into matters of eternal principle, and perhaps rendered himself liable to the old criticism of being "always so confoundedly in the right." Mr. Sumner's mind is intensely theoretical, and the degree to which a theory fixed in his mind drew after it the facts was shown in his unfortunate speech concerning the Anglo-American difficulties. These are, indeed, such faults as might be expected of a sensitively conscientious man and a student somewhat removed from contemporary affairs; but they are grave, and, while we may sympathize with him under a humiliation that does not seem attributable to them, we cannot but suspect that he is leaving a field where few great successes awaited him, to be all the more devoted to those where a man of his culture and eloquence may still hope to add to the laurels which, in his case, mean twenty years of a Senatorial career marked by industry and heroism, untouched by any suspicion of dishonor.

FEMININE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The "Noble Art" in the South—A Novel Challenge.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 8th inst. says:—

There are many and various phases attending the regular spring fights, but the oddest was connected with a feminine prize-battle on Metairie Ridge, on Thursday, when Annie Black and Molly Williams met on their muscle. The challenge, written in due and ancient form, the original of which is in our possession, was passed on Sunday morning, and reads as follows:—

Miss Molly Williams:—Sunday night, when we had that difficulty, I was not in a condition to protect myself. I now demand satisfaction. You are a dirty coward to come to my back and pull my hair; that shows what you are. Tell me when I can meet you, and bring only one woman, and I will do the same. I write this through no selfish motive. I suppose you are woman enough to give me a square fight. Let us meet where there will be no policemen, for I don't care about going to jail; probably you don't. Please answer as soon as possible, saying when you will meet me. ANNIE BLACK,
No. 112 Bourbon street.

This challenge was quickly answered by Molly who named friends, time, and place with much precision.

Captain McCann arrived on the battle-field, but not in time to prevent the principals having a pass or so, sufficient to illustrate three bright peepers and bloody a white mauler or two. Principals, referee, bottle-holders, and most of the accessories were arrested, and yesterday taken before Recorder Houghton for disturbing the peace. Molly Williams and Annie Black, making no denial of the impeachment, were each fined $25, and the accessories $5 each. It is intimated that at least one more scrimmage will grow out of this one. The meeting created as much talk as did the Mace-Allen bout.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Paris Rebels Doomed

A Grand Coup de Main.

Loyal National Guards within Paris Attack the Hotel de Ville, Belleville, and Montmartre.

The Insurgents Everywhere Foiled.

Notre Dame de Loretta Sacked.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Capture of Montrouge.

LONDON, April 12.—The Paris special despatch of the London *Times* says a report was widely spread last night that Montrouge had been taken.

The Great Offensive Movement

by the Versailles troops was expected to take place to-day (Wednesday).

The Assembly adopted a resolution expressing regret that it was not enabled to assist at the

Funerals of the Generals Killed

by the insurgents.

Fighting on the Seine.

PARIS, April 11.—Last night five gunboats at Ponte de Lacord got up steam and went into action. There was heavy firing. The result is unknown. This morning, at 6 o'clock, firing from the forts was furiously renewed.

The Versailles troops are accused of using

Explosive Bullets,

the same having been found in Fort Vanvres.

Traitorous Nationals.

At Fort Issy it was discovered that the bolts on the gates had been drawn or broken off, proving the existence of traitors amongst the National Guards.

A Meeting of Women

is to be held to-night for the purpose of organizing for the defense of Paris. General Dombrowski has issued orders that

No One Shall Leave Paris

without a special pass.

The Prussians at St. Denis

have been reinforced with 5000 men. They will, however, respect the treaty of Versailles.

M. Thiers has issued

A Fresh Proclamation,

in which he says that Generals MacMahon, Ladmirault, and Cissey have all taken their commands, and General Vinoy heads the reserves.

The Army Increases Every Day.

The President and the Assembly have a good understanding and are devoted to their work. Pay no attention to false reports to the contrary. It is not true that a fresh conspiracy has broken out in our ranks, only the insurgents are perfidious.

Irresistible Measures,

however, are in preparation to end the effusion of blood. All good citizens are assured that for themselves they have nothing to fear.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday night, April 11.—To-night a

Blow is to be Struck

which the authorities hope will restore Paris to the lawful Government.

The spies of that Government in Paris have arranged

The Following Programme:—

Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards in Paris are organized. At a fixed hour 6000 will attack the Hotel de Ville, 6000 Belleville, and 6000 Montmartre. At the same moment a grand attack on Porte Maillot will be made from Versailles and an effort made to get possession. At the St. Lozair Station large reserves will be ready. General Vinoy will take the supreme command of the *coup de main*. The authorities are sanguine of success.

Soldiers and sailors are to form

The Leading Attacking Column.

12,000 men of the old Imperial Guard are ready to march at a moment's notice, and if unsuccessful 12,000 more of the same guard will be ready in ten days.

There are 80,000 men now at Versailles.

The Church of Notre Dame de Lorretta

has been sacked. The placards of the conciliation party have been torn down.

This morning the insurgeants unsuccessfully attempted to draw the Versailles troops into a trap at Asnieres.

Government Troops Marching on Paris.

LONDON, April 12.—A special despatch from Versailles to the London *News* says Sartory's camp is raised, and the troops march to Paris.

The Prussians

have established a battery at St. Denis, the guns of which point towards Paris.

A Priest Assassinated.

The cure of the Church of Madeleine is reported to have been assassinated by a Parisian mob.

A despatch from Paris says a report from General Dombrowski asserts that the result of the

Versaillist Reconnoissance at Asneires

has been greatly exaggerated.

Severe measures are to be adopted against refractory Nationals.

The rumor of the

Death of Vermorel,

the distinguished journalist, is contradicted.

Several companies of the

Commune Guards

are encamped at Asnieres. The rest of the insurgent forces are in the trenches.

PARIS, April 11—Evening—via London, April 12.—Yesterday a sergeant of the National Guard wounded a Prussian at St. Denis.

A Conflict Ensued Between the French and Prussians,

and some members of the Commune soon made their appearance with a flag of truce, but the Prussians declined to recognize it. The disturbance, however, soon ceased.

The Cannonade Before Paris

has recommenced, and many shells are falling about Porte Maillot and in the Champ Elysees.

Placards counselling conciliatory measures towards the Versailles government have been destroyed.

The Women of Paris

have been invited to form a military organization for the defense of the city.

Fort Montrouge

was attacked by the Army of Versailles at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and a violent cannonade and rifle fire is yet in progress.

MARSEILLES, April 11.

The Trial of Leaders of the Insurrection,

which recently occurred in this city, was commenced to-day, and the cases of Pellissier and Cremieux will be decided by Thursday. Tranquility prevails.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Echo*, of Cologne, says:—

French Prisoners are Leaving Germany

for home at the rate of a thousand per day.

The *Echo* adds, "Only those known to be favorable to the Versailles Government are allowed to depart."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 12—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. American securities firm; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92⅞; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91⅞; ten-forties, 89⅜.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—Evening—U. S. bonds closed at 96⅜@96⅞ for old issue.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7⅝@7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 11s. 1d.@11s. 7d. for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades No. 1 new red Western spring, and 12s. for red winter.

LONDON, April 12—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—1·30 P. M.—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 107s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Methodist Book Concern.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Methodist Book Concern affairs are to be investigated. Dr. Rev. Carlton has selected three well-known accountants, namely, Messrs. J. Van Vleck, Methodist, of Brooklyn, chief; Charles Callender, Baptist, of Newark, and F. W. Gunn, Presbyterian, of this city, associates. They are not only authorized to examine the cash and other accounts, but to question employes also in relation to any and every matter that may come before them.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Stocks strong. Money firm at 6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112⅜; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111⅝; do. 1867, 111⅝; do. 1868, 112; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅞; Erie, 21; Reading, 108⅞; Adams Express, 74¾; Michigan Central, 121⅜; Michigan Southern, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¼; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 5½c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn a shade firmer; sales 22,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 67½@70c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 11@11⅛c.; kettle, 12c. Whisky quiet at 90½c.

NEW JERSEY.

Election Riots in Paterson Yesterday.

The election in Paterson, which occurred on Monday, was quietly conducted, except in one ward, the Eighth, where a slight disturbance was created during the afternoon.

Early yesterday morning, however, the excitement caused by the close rivalry of the parties broke out in a fierce riot. While the votes were being counted, at about 3 A. M., a party of roughs attacked the inspectors, smashed the ballot-boxes and scattered the votes in all directions. The raid was made evidently for the sole purpose of destroying the count, for no person was injured in the disturbance. The rioters escaped, but their names have, in part, been obtained, and they will be arrested.

With this ward thrown out, the Republicans elect their Mayor, and control the Boards of Aldermen, Freeholders, and Education.

The Democrats charge that the disturbers were set on by the Republicans, the Eighth ward having been hitherto Democratic. It is asserted by the Democrats that the result in this ward would have made a tie in the Board of Aldermen, and would have elected a Democratic Mayor. They demand a special election. Great excitement prevails in the city.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Just Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

It will be remembered that Maggie Collins was convicted before Judge Finletter last winter of keeping, on Girard avenue, one of the most infamous dens in the city. His Honor was soon afterwards taken ill, and several months elapsed before he was able to come in and enter judgment upon the verdict, so that she had ample time to abate the nuisance; but the only move she made in that direction was a transfer of the establishment to another party and the instalment of her own daughter there as manageress.

The place was a crying evil, and every decent person called for its suppression, and, therefore, his Honor had the woman before him this morning, and addressed her as follows:—

"There never was, perhaps, a grosser nuisance than that for which you have been convicted. Notwithstanding this, the very people whom you had injured appealed to the Court for mercy in your behalf, and desired that you might not be imprisoned. The only thing they required you to do was to abate the nuisance. From the 21st day of December last, the day of your conviction, they have waited for you to comply with this reasonable request.

"The nuisance has not been abated. Instead of deserving clemency by repentance and atonement, you have endeavored to impose upon the Court by what we consider a fictitious sale of the premises. Even if the sale was an honest one, as the nuisance is not abated you have not brought yourself within the condition upon which further clemency should be shown to you. It is not a matter of pleasure for me to consign you to prison. Your sex and age appeal to me; but the good of the rising generation, the good of society, the good of your own child, requires me to forget both, and to visit upon you the punishment which your crime deserves.

"The sentence of the Court is that you undergo an imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison of four months, that you pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with."

The woman now indulged in a fit of weeping and wailing that was terrible; she had to be carried out into the yard, where she fainted, until a carriage was procured to convey her to jail.

The community should be thankful to Judge Finletter for thus disposing of such a character. Undoubtedly this is the only remedy for the evil.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Edward Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Michael Bird, of the bootblack fraternity, was convicted of stealing insolvency records from the Common Pleas office.

James Brown (colored) was convicted of assault and battery upon a Bedford street white girl, who met him in a tavern and applied to him a name that was not given him by his parents.

Richard Johnson was found guilty of driving off with a team that didn't belong to him. A boy hit him behind the ear with a brick, which checked him in his career of crime.

Charles Mooney, a small boy, was convicted of stealing a number of Sunday papers from another small boy.

John Courtney, a youth of some twenty summers, was convicted of an attempt to outrage a little girl only twelve years of age. He induced her to go to his home under a pretense that his mother wanted her, and when he got her inside he locked the door and attempted an assault, and was only made to desist by her cries.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Tariff and Revenue Revision.

The Senate Shelves the Amnesty Bill.

The San Domingo Question.

Joint High Commission.

Later from Europe.

The Fighting Near Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting Near Paris.

LONDON, April 12.—A despatch from Versailles states that nothing certainly is known whether Montrouge has been taken or not by the Versailles troops. Considerable fighting was going on in the vicinity of the fort, and near Issy and Vanvres, when the despatch left.

In the villages of Vanvres and Issy, and the forts, the insurgents had gathered in immense force, and were disputing every inch of ground. The south side of the city has not been shelled by the Government troops, but if the insurgents continue firing from the forts, and show no signs of yielding, it is intended to shell it with vigor, so as to command the whole southern part of the city.

The Sacking of Public Buildings

by the mob of men and women continues. Several attractive city churches have been pillaged and desecrated. Paris is cut off from all communication with the outer world, and no message or messenger can leave without a pass signed by General Dombrowski.

The Cannonading.

VERSAILLES, April 12.—The cannonading about Paris is less frequent to-day, and nothing of importance has transpired.

Ship News.

LONDON, April 12.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 12—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer, which was central on Tuesday morning on Lake Huron, was last night central in Eastern New York, and has now passed to the northeast into Canada. Brisk southwest winds have followed its progress on the lower lakes yesterday and in the middle States last night. Very light rains and snows have been experienced from Maryland to Connecticut and on the lower lakes, and somewhat heavier ones on the east Atlantic, where it is now clearing up. Clear weather with westerly winds is now reported west and south of Pennsylvania. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations.

Probabilities.—Clear weather and fresh southwesterly winds will probably prevail on the lakes and middle States, and thence southward to the Gulf; clear and clearing-up weather in the Eastern States.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mexican Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The statement that Caleb Cushing has been or is to be appointed Commissioner to Mexico in relation to the Claims Commission, or any other purpose, is incorrect. Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, has been charged with the subject. It is possible the Mexican Government, on acting upon it, may need information from Mr. Cushing, their counsel, either by writing or by personal communication, which latter consideration may possibly give occasion for his going to Mexico.

The commission will expire the 31st of January next. There are 2000 cases on the docket, and only forty have been decided, hence the necessity for an extension of time in which to conclude the business. Private advices from the City of Mexico say that President Juarez has expressed his willingness to conclude an additional convention with that view.

The Southern Claims Commission

held their second public session to-day. Several cases were set for future hearing, and the commission then took up the claim of Sixth Auditor Martin, of the Post Office Department, for mules, wagons, and various articles taken from his plantation in Alabama during Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Alabama. The question of their jurisdiction over claims for rent of occupied buildings in the Southern States was presented by an attorney present, but the commission declined to answer until a case involving the point came up for consideration. The commission gave public notice of their desire to have the petitions addressed to them for the allowance of claims, accompanied by all the written evidence of whatever character in possession of the claimants. They also decided that their rules did not require the "iron-clad" oath attached to petitions to be wholly in writing, but that a printed form may be used. There were about fifty persons, claimants and agents, present to-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Revision of the Tariff.

Mr. Sherman's resolution directing the Finance Committee, during the recess, to revise the tariff and internal revenue bills, passed to-day. It is the intention of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to examine into the whole question, and to reduce the customs receipts at least forty millions. Also to reduce largely the internal revenue taxes.

The Amnesty Bill.

An effort was made in the Senate to-day to change the order of business so as to allow the Amnesty bill to come up in place of the Ku-klux bill, but it failed, and there is no prospect of the bill being considered at the present session.

The San Domingo Question.

Mr. Sherman intends, if he can get the floor, to state that he does not propose to discuss the question of San Domingo if the President will withdraw our naval vessels from Dominican waters. The President, however, does not propose to make any agreement of this kind.

Important Innovation.

Messrs. Starkweather and Strong, two Republican members from Connecticut, were sworn in to-day without a regular certificate from the Governor, but upon a statement from the clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

An agreement reached by the

Joint High Commission

on the fishery question and Alabama claims was sent to London about two weeks ago, with the request that a telegram should be sent to the British Commissioners, signifying whether or not it was satisfactory. Up to this time no answer has been received.

—The profits of the concerts given in Boston in aid of the French fair have ranged from $300 to $1000.

—A Catholic priest who denounced from his pulpit several of his congregation for circulating scandalous reports has been sued for $3000 for libel and his property has been attached.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 12, 1871.

The money market continues to rule active and steady, with very little change worthy of notice in the asking rates for accommodations. The discount market continues to flag somewhat, and the amount of business transacted is less than the average at this period. First-class acceptances meet with ready sale at 7@8 per cent. on the street, and the banks keep their depositors in good supply at the legal interest. The flurry at the Stock Board continues, and money is active on call at 6@6½ per cent., the lower figure ruling on Government pledges. There is a slight tendency to further ease in the general market, and all fears of a stringency during the balance of the season appear to be dissipated.

Gold continues quiet and very steady, ranging from 110⅜@110⅝, closing at ½.

Government bonds are moderately active, and prices show a further advance of ⅛ on the entire list.

Stocks were moderately active and firm. Sales of new City 6s at 101½@101⅝, and Lehigh gold loan at 89¼.

Reading Railroad was less active but steady. Sales at 54·31@54¼, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 63⅞. Sales of Catawissa preferred at 45 b. o.; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50⅝; Lehigh Valley at 59⅝; Camden and Amboy at 118, and Northern Central at 39¼. 27⅞ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 32½; Hestonville Passenger Railway at 20, b. o.; and Central Transportation at 45½. The balance of the list was equally firm.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1871.—Jay Cooke & Co.—Dear Sirs:—The following subscriptions have been received this day from national banks:—

Stanford, Ky., National Bank of	$40,000
Worcester, Mass., Mechanics' Bank	200,000
Austin, Minn., First National	30,000
Orange, N. Y., National Bank	200,000
Total subscriptions to date	$56,499,400

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5500 City 6s, New	107⅛	27 sh Penna R	64
$1000 do	101⅝	1000 do...b5.	63⅞
$500 N Penna 6s	99¼	100 sh N Cent R	39⅜
1100 sh Read R..b60.	54·31	75 sh Cent Trans	45⅜
400 do	54¼	25 do	45¾
100 do...b5.	54¼	383 sh Cam & Am	118
800 do...b30.	54¼	50 do...b30.	118
86 do	54⅛	115 sh Leh Val R	59⅝
200 do	54¼	266 do	59¾
200 do	54¼	100 sh Leh Nav St	35⅞
10 sh Mech Bk	32⅝	100 do...b60.	36
12 do	32½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116⅝; do. 1862, 112⅜@112½; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1867, do. 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1868, do. 111⅞@112⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅜@115⅝; Gold, 110⅜@110⅝; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 84½@85; Central Pacific Railroad, 96@96½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 76@76½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅜@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1864, 112⅜@112⅝; do. 1865, 112⅜@112⅝; do., July, 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do., July, 1867, 111⅜@111⅝; do. July, 1868, 112@112¼; 10-40s, 108½@108⅝. Gold, 110⅜@110⅝. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅝@115⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·27 A. M.	110⅜
10·50 "	110⅜	11·30 "	110⅜
11·12 "	110⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is a better feeling in the Flour market and a good demand from the home consumers, with some inquiry for shipment; 2000 barrels sold in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $7@7·75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, the latter figure for very fancy; $7·25@7·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; $6·50@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., and $8@9·50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5·50@5·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quotations; sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at $1·64@1·65; Ohio do. at $1·64@1·65; amber at $1·72@1·75, and white at $1·75@1·85. Rye is nominal. Corn comes forward freely, but there is not much activity; sales of yellow at 78½@80c., and Western mixed at 76@77c. Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Western and Southern sold at 68@69c.

Whisky is quiet; sales of 70 barrels at 92@92½c. for Western iron-bound.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour—improved demand at full prices. Wheat firm. Corn dull; white Southern, 78@79c.; yellow Southern, 79c.; mixed Western, 77@78c. Oats dull at 62@65c. Provisions inactive. Whisky steady at 91½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........56 | 11 A. M.......61 | 2 P. M.......65

SUN RISES	5·27	MOON SETS	1·40
SUN SETS	6·35	HIGH WATER	7·30

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Arrived, steamer Chrysolite, from New Orleans.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAVANNAH, April 12.—Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Pioneer, arrived at this port 6 A. M. this morning, all right.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Our Flag, ——, from Severn River, with ties to captain.

Bark James M. Churchill, Seavey, from Leghorn Dec. 25, via Gibraltar Feb. 11, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Sons.

Brig Sagua, Munday, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 4 days from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.—vessel to Haslam, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr M. S. Syms, Smith, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betz—vessel to Haslam, Wickersham & Co.

Schr A. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Norfolk, with ties.

Schr Mary N. Wescott, Gandy, from New York.

Tugs Jefferson, Allen; Chesapeake, Merrihew; G. B. Hutchings, Harman; and Lookout, Shearer, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 11.—5 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Major O'Reilly, with guano, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 11.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:—L. C. Meyer, Mary Brady, Late and Early, A. McWilliams, Alford Mayer, G. P. Hier, W. H. Harned, Jacob Stroup, W. M. Lewis, and B. F. Carpenter, all with coal for New York.

William Norman, with coal, for Bridgeton.

M. Reppiler, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CÆSARISM.

From the N. Y. World.

Morton, Butler, Chandler, Conkling, and Cameron are new illustrations of the old truth about the madness of the foredoomed. The Republican party, falling into the hands of such men, has suffered injuries from which nothing can now redeem it. Recently so powerful, enjoying peculiar advantages, boasting a splendid organization, it goes to pieces as swiftly and surely as a wooden ship dashed against storm-beaten rocks. And yet the crazy men who hold command insist upon driving it again and again against the same fatal barrier. Wielding with merciless severity the lash of party discipline, crushing down with scorn and insult every Sumner, Schurz, or Farnsworth who dares to stand up for justice and constitutional obligations, and relying solely upon blind partisanship to secure immunity for offenses such as no free people has ever yet forgiven, these desperate leaders seem resolved to force every man who respects the Constitution, every man who desires true reform of any kind, to ally himself with the Democratic party. Partisanship is still powerful. But there are abundant proofs that patriotism has yet more power.

Let Republicans say what they will of the Democratic party, the great truth still remains, and forces itself every day upon the convictions of reasonable men, that the mad career upon which extreme radicals have entered can be arrested only by the power of the Democrats. Thoughtful men see with undisguised alarm that the Constitution, strained to the utmost during the war, is now in immediate danger of such an overthrow that the will of one man, or of a party caucus, shall be our only supreme law. As a Republican Senator recently admitted, the Constitution has already been so shingled over with amendments and precedents that its original form can scarcely be discovered. Each new precedent acquires, under radical hands, all the power of an amendment; each amendment is strained and magnified into a revolution in our form of government. To-day, with the assent of a majority of the Senate, the President grasps and uses at his pleasure the war-making power. Without even the poor pretext that a treaty is still pending involving inchoate rights he dictates with his guns to one foreign power, interferes actively in the internal affairs of another, and, at the risk of war with any civilized nation, pushes a corrupt scheme in defiance of public censure. Even while the Executive thus usurps power in dealing with foreign nations, and grossly abuses the power thus usurped, his party adherents are demanding for him a new and almost unlimited extension of power in domestic affairs. Give to him the right to send troops into any State without application from any local authority, with none of those restraints which the Constitution wisely interposes between despotic centralization and local self-government, and of his own mere motion, upon information known only to himself, and of which he is the sole judge, to proclaim martial law wherever he likes, and what farther step toward the subversion of our liberties will remain? Only one—if indeed that is a farther step. It will remain only for American freemen to copy the example of Rome and decree that one man shall "take care of the republic."

It is not strange that Republicans by the ten thousands begin to feel that they cannot honestly sustain any party by which the liberty of the people is thus assailed. However strong their attachment to their party may be, they realize that duty to the country may require its defeat. Intense hostility to Democracy does not blind everybody to the fact that the Democrats have both predicted and consistently resisted this progressive encroachment upon the Constitution, and they alone have the power to make effective resistance in time to save free government from the impending overthrow. Hence it is that a few Republicans in Congress begin to assert more boldly their independence of caucus or Executive dictation. They are forced to speak out by an overwhelming public sentiment.

The Democratic party owes it to the country and to the cause of self-government not to repress this rising independence of partisanship and returning attachment to the Constitution by any revival of questions which have passed from the arena of practical work. It is the duty of every sincere patriot to save the country from Cæsarism. To that end it is a duty to meet with hearty welcome all men, of whatever faith or association in the past, who are ready to work for the overthrow of the corrupt combination by which we are now ruled and cursed, for the success of genuine reforms affecting practical questions of the present and future, and for the restoration of the Constitution to its rightful supremacy. Let men like Morton and Butler, Cameron and Chandler, go on laboring to revive old issues, and to force upon the Democrats the same controversies wherein the Republicans have hitherto prevailed. This is manifestly the only policy which gives them a chance to retain their grasp upon the Government and to filch the liberties and the earnings of the people. But no true Democrat should help them in their scheme. The conspirators cannot ask more effective allies than those who persist in forcing obsolete or irrelevant questions upon public attention, or by acts or deeds of violence help to fan once more into flame the dying embers of civil strife. With Grant and his coadjutors war is a necessity. Every Democrat, on the contrary, may ardently pray, "Let us have peace!"

TAX REFORM BY ABSTRACT PRINCIPLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our entire system of raising the national revenues has been the growth of special emergencies, and the result of a varying contest between interests of diverse strength and importance. It would be impossible to construct any general principle capable of covering all its multiplied anomalies, just as it is impossible to trace any single financial or economical law which was consistently kept in view during its formation. Curtailed as it has been of many useless and unproductive taxes, the system remains, by the confession of all parties, full of crudities and irregularities. This being the case, it would appear at first sight eminently desirable that some comprehensive principle should be devised to guide the work of reform. What has grown without method would thus, in the estimation of various theorists, assume harmonious proportions by the operation of scientific rule, and if once we get hold of the guiding string at the proper end, we should certainly, by carefully following it, get out of our labyrinth of revenue problems with both profit and satisfaction to the nation at large. Unfortunately for this promising theory, there is as much difficulty found in applying general principles as in getting them nominally accepted.

For example, Mr. Kelley has obtained what looks on the outside like a very solid victory for protection. The Forty-first Congress was induced by the same author to accept, on "the true principle of revenue reform," the proximate abolition of the internal revenue system. The Forty-second Congress, albeit still more pronounced in its opposition to monopolies, has accepted the same declaratory resolution that was previously affirmed in December last. The passage of such a resolution may help to furnish a fresh point to Mr. Kelley and his fellow-defenders of the coal, salt, and pig-iron duties, when these come up again for discussion, but we hardly imagine that even they expect it to affect a single vote on any of these issues. It did not prevent the last House Representatives from giving us free coal, and it will not prevent the present one from repeating their lost decisive vote on the coal and salt monopolies, as well as probably touching the cognate excess of the pig-iron and wool duties. The people would doubtless be very glad to see the rates on distilled spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors prove sufficient for all the legitimate expenses of the Government, and thus do away with the great army of national tax-gatherers referred to by Mr. Kelley. But that the enormities of some of the existing customs duties should be entirely neglected, as Mr. Kelley's resolution obscurely implies, while all the efforts of revenue reformers should be directed towards relieving the nation of internal taxation, is a proposition which can never be reduced to practice. Mr. Kelley may probably find future occasion to remind some of those who voted with him on Monday that he designed his resolution to stop the way to all reduction of customs duties till the taxes on stamps, incomes, etc., have been abolished. In such case he will find himself open to the retort that his resolution contained no positive expression on any such topic, and that though Republican revenue reformers believed in Mr. Kelley's "true principle," they were not prepared to regard it as the only one bearing upon the question.

The defeat of Mr. Parker's resolution, declaring that the tariff should be so reformed as to become a tax for revenue only, presents a lesson of a somewhat similar character. Mr. Kelley's resolution is of a kind too general to be of any practical importance to anybody. Mr. Parker's, in its reference to "vast special interests," and in its very distinct purpose to revolutionize our customs duties without further delay, was calculated to hamper the free action of the House upon single questions of tax reform that call for separate treatment, as well as to commit it to a much more sweeping policy on this question than the country is yet prepared to indorse. As our revenue system stands at present, there are three parties vitally interested in it—the Government, the manufacturers, and the people. All three demand, then, equal consideration in all measures of tax reduction. Antagonistic as in some respects these separate interests may appear, they cannot be considered apart from each other without mutual detriment. Mr. Kelley and his friends wish us to sacrifice too much to the manufacturers, the adherents of Mr. Bontwell's financial policy have a too exclusive regard to the necessities of the Government; while the free traders want us to consider the interests of the people divorced from both of the preceding. It is possible to give the latter element more attention than it received in the construction of our revenue system, but it is neither just nor profitable to disregard the claims of the other two. Tax reform will not proceed, any more than tax creation did, by abstract rules, but will evolve itself from the play of varied interests in the gradual fashion that will alone render it universally beneficial.

A RULE OF RUIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Moved by anxiety to secure their indemnity, the Germans have insisted that the French Government shall make short work of the Paris rebels. Possibly but for the complications arising from the presence of this third party whose interests demand prompt action, the civil conflict in France might be brought to an end, by the temporizing policy advocated by M. Thiers, without further serious bloodshed. The assault which has been resolved upon in consequence of the German attitude will doubtless be bloody; but it is not by any means certain that the long investment, which M. Thiers contemplated in his desire to avoid bloodshed, would not have resulted in excesses in Paris by which the innocent—men, women, and children, alike—would have suffered torture and death. The temper of the Communists has already brought pillage, imprisonment, and massacre; now it threatens wholesale slaughter. These fellows are not, as they believe themselves, of that "inspired rabble" with which Dumouriez turned back the German invasion during the revolution; but rather the anarchists, whose excesses in the capital drove the old Jacobin warrior to declare a constitutional monarchy the only salvation of Paris from misrule. The Paris mob is now, as then, the worst enemy of the republic; and again drives France to accept the demoralization of personal government as a refuge from the horrors of no government. Paris is in less danger from Government shells than from Communist decrees; bombardment can destroy no more churches than the mob has already pillaged; and an hour of unbridled license within the city may cost more lives than a day's struggle on its ramparts. The assault which prevents these threatened horrors and ends this anarchy will not, therefore, be wholly an unmixed evil

And what a terrible misrule of a month it has been! Established only through the treason of the most trusted Guards of the city and the republic, the Commune has thriven only by proscription and murder. Civil authority has been exercised by a committee, one-half of which early denounced and imprisoned the other half; and this faction has since been superseded in power by a secret tribunal, which denounces on mere suspicion and condemns without trial. The right of national property has been abrogated; debt has been abolished; landlords have been proscribed as enemies of the State, and 200,000 citizens have been compelled to flee for no other offense than being richer than their neighbors. How many others have been secretly denounced and imprisoned, or have fallen victims to private vengeance, which goes authorized as a public executioner, Heaven only knows. Prisons have been filled with priests and nuns guilty of declaring themselves "servants of a person called God." Old soldiers of the republic have been shot as spies, and loyal citizens have been massacred for public demonstrations in favor of order and the republic.

It was not reasonable to expect that a Government which had adopted such a civil policy as this could long sustain itself by arms. The conduct of the defense of Paris by the Communists has been simply ridiculous, judged from any military point of view. They had a large proportion of the 40,000 National Guards intrusted with arms by the Germans to maintain order as a basis for an army. These have been increased to 100,000 in numbers, but weakened by accessions only of undisciplined rabble and by the appointment to command of unskilled soldiers. This hastily collected mob was marched against Versailles on April 2 (Sunday having been chosen as the occasion possibly through contempt of religion), and its right wing encamped west of Fort Mont du Valerien, though it was held by a garrison of Government troops. No previous effors to reduce this work or to seduce the garrison from its duty were undertaken; the insurgent commander appears to have thought that the Government troops would refuse to fire upon their brethren. Their error was disclosed early the next morning when the fort opened fire upon the insurgent camps and dispersed the right wing in a short time and with little loss. Finding themselves between two fires, they made their way, as best they could, behind the fort again, and nearer Paris. Their left column had meantime encountered opposition south of the city, and they soon found themselves restricted to the forts which they had previously occupied. The Government right wing occupied the positions held by the Germans on the Heights of Sceaux, and from there they have neither advanced nor been driven.

The left wing of the Government army followed up the success of April 3, and advanced from Fort Mont du Valerien towards the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. The advance of this part of the line was accompanied by several affairs of no moment, and by vigorous bombardment of the southern forts by the right wing as a feint. But on April 7 (Thursday last) the left wing, having got into position, carried the Neuilly bridge, and passed the Seine. The insurgents' left fled to the walls and erected barricades at the Porte Maillot, the entrance by the Neuilly road to the city. The right wing of the Government troops advanced into the Bois de Boulogne, its advance occupying Sablonville, a suburb adjacent to the walls and near the Maillot gate. The barricades of the latter have been demolished, and a breach in the adjacent walls has been effected by the fire of Mont du Valerien; and it is here doubtless that the assault is to be made. The fleet has reached Paris, and is anchored just below the Neuilly Bridge, to take part in the bombardment of the Porte Maillot barricades. No operations on the south, other than severe cannonading, have taken place, the forts there proving a barrier to any advance of the Government troops, and the insurgents foolishly keeping on the defensive there as on their right.

The passage of the walls effected at this point—and the assault under the protecting fire of the fort and the batteries will doubtless prove successful—the issue is not doubtful, but at the same time it is not reached. That the insurgents will fight in their barricades is far more probable than that they will fight in the open field; and from the first barricade at the Arc de Triomphe, which the rebels hold, to the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville itself, they will resist—feebly and with spasmodic energy, it is true, but with bloody and deplorable result. If not despair, pride itself will nerve them to resistance, and the vain, stupid fellows will go down to ruin inspired by the belief that the world looks admiringly on at heroes, when it really sneeringly contemplates only madmen.

AMNESTY THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Republican party, upon coming to power in 1861, was forced to deal with the Rebellion. How formidable the emergency was will never be forgotten by this generation, nor with what patience, valor, unbending resolution, and complete triumph the danger was confronted and overcome. The party maintained the Government, emancipated the slaves, amended the Constitution in the interest of equal liberty, and restored the rebellious States to their relations within the Union. We say the Republican party did this; because, if the Democratic party had controlled the Government, the power of the slaveholding aristocracy would have been so confirmed as to make national regeneration almost hopeless. Had the Democratic party been in power during the last ten years, slavery would still have existed in half the country; the national flag would have protected it in the Territories; free speech would have been annihilated; all the great guarantees of progressive liberty and civilization would necessarily, under the dominance of slavery, have been destroyed, and the spirit and purpose of the Union would have been utterly defeated.

This appalling catastrophe, not only to this country, but to constitutional liberty everywhere in the world, was avoided by the national success of the Republican party in the election of 1860, and by its continued success to the present time. Meanwhile, every measure for securing the logical results of the war, and for confirming the equal rights which it had established, has been obstinately resisted by the Democratic party. As its theory of State rights—vaguely and loosely expounded and asserted in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions—supplied the pretense of the Rebellion, and its protection of the oppression of slavery fostered the inspiring cause, so it has strenuously opposed all legislation that tended to remove the roots of the difficulty from our politics, and has sedulously encouraged hatred and contempt of the race which we have so cruelly wronged, but whose equal rights have been legally and formally acknowledged.

Despite this malignant hostility, strengthened, as the movements of incipient rebellion were, by want of reflection upon the exact nature of the Government, the Republican party has carried all its great measures of reconstruction. But the whole policy known by that name was necessarily experimental, and certain of its measures were, in their nature, temporary. Disfranchisement was especially one of these. It was thought necessary, in the actual situation, to except very considerable numbers of persons from any active part in politics. Of course those persons were among the most intelligent of the citizens of certain States, whose ability had secured them the confidence and given them the leadership of their fellow-citizens. What the result might have been had the policy been different it is not necessary to inquire. The most conspicuous Republican who had friendly doubts was Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. But the loyal country which had maintained the Union unquestionably demanded that policy, and it was adopted.

The time has now come for a change. It is evidently more desirable that the control of the States which have been fully restored to their relations in the Union should be intrusted to all their citizens, and that the most intelligent class should not be excluded. It is also desirable that no system which, by disfranchisement, encourages hostility of classes or races, should even seem to be favored by the National Government. Such a system is sometimes imperative as a choice of evils. But in a free State a disfranchised class, especially when it is that of the most enlightenment, is a perpetual menace. There can be no proper peace while it exists. As it used to be said, and to be truly said, of slavery, that it was suppressed civil war, so it may be as truly said of a political community, in which a leading part is arbitrarily disfranchised, that it is smouldering strife; from time to time the fire will leap out in angry flame.

A general amnesty, the removal of all disqualifications resulting from the Rebellion, should be heartily declared as the policy of the Republican party. It was long since demanded by some of its most eminent leaders. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, has steadily insisted upon its wisdom; and there are many who thought its demand to be premature when it was made who are fully persuaded that the time is now ripe. The emphatic declaration of the Republicans of Ohio shows how profound and how general the conviction of the wisdom of this measure has become in the party. And it is of great importance that it should be the work of the Republicans, that it may be seen not to be a concession to the spirit of the Ku-klux by the party which the Ku-klux supports, and of which it is an agency. As the disabilities were imposed because it was thought that the public welware required them, so they may now be removed for the same reason. For the public welfare imperatively demands Republican ascendancy, and that is in some degree imperilled by a policy of continued disfranchisement. The conditions of national pacification cannot be complete until amnesty is universal, and for every reason that final measure should be the work of the party of liberty.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

From the Government Messenger, St. Petersburg.

For fifteen years Russia has strictly fulfilled the obligations of the treaty of Paris, onerous as some of them were for her dignity. Meanwhile political events had made considerable changes in the provisions of this treaty, and in course of time the position of European powers in their relations towards each other had become essentially modified. It was impossible for Russia to submit any longer to the restrictions which had been imposed upon her on the Black Sea, which bathes the Russian coasts, after the international relations of the other States had become so remarkably altered. The Imperial Cabinet notified to Europe by the Imperial Chancellor's circular of the 19th of October that it no longer considered itself bound by the restrictions relating to the Black Sea, and that his Majesty the Emperor had resumed his full sovereign rights upon that sea, leaving at the same time the other sovereigns free to resume their rights in their entire extent. Notwithstanding the violent and biassed declarations of many organs of the European press, the great powers which had signed the treaty of Paris did not look upon our circular as a provocation addressed to Europe, nor as an indication of secret plans against her peace, but as a frank and moderate notification; and they resolved, at the suggestion of the Government of the North German Confederation, to assemble in a conference for the purpose of bringing this notification of Russia into harmony with the Treaty of 1856. Our Cabinet gladly accepted the invitation to take part in this conference, more especially as in the circular of the 19th of October it had already been stated that his Majesty was disposed to conclude any new international agreement whose object it should be to strengthen the prospects of universal peace. While securing the dignity of Russia the labors of the conference were greatly impeded and delayed by the contemporary political events; but from the very beginning all the powers expressed a readiness to solve the questions in a spirit of peace and justice. In yesterday's number of the *Government Messenger* a telegram was printed announcing that a new treaty had been signed at the London Conference which abolishes those articles of the Treaty of Paris that limited the sovereign rights of Russia and Turkey on the Black Sea. There can be no doubt that not only all Russians, but all friends of peace and justice, will heartily rejoice at this work of European diplomacy. It limits no one's rights, it does not demand any sacrifices, while it has restored rights which had been violated, removed a symbol of international distrust, and strengthened the intimate relations of the European States. It is pre-eminently a work of peace and justice.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. 3 15 smw1m

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES AND PLANTS.

STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.
DWARF TREES for the Garden.
GRAPE VINES for arbors and trellises.
SMALL FRUITS of every kind.
Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.
Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
4 1 smw6t West Chester, Pa.

GREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,
New, Never Used, For Sale
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2003, Philadelphia Post Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.
Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE,
BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.
Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE,
IN WEST PHILADELPHIA,
the very desirable and centrally located property, No. 114 S. Fortieth street, S. W. corner of Sansom. Lot 36 feet front, 146 feet 6 inches deep. House and grounds in perfect order. Apply to
THOMAS ALLEN, Real Estate Agent,
4 8 3t* No. 3938 CHESNUT Street, W. P.

FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
4 5wfm6t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 11 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE Properties, S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, S. W. corner Seventh and Parrish streets, No. 545 York avenue, No. 509 Green street, and many others. DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
4 7 6t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
Store and Dwelling,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.
Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to
J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmw1m* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE IN CHELTENHAM. Furnished or unfurnished. Within five minutes' walk of City Line Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.
4 7 tf R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN, containing 13 rooms, to rent for the summer, within five minutes' walk of Church Lane Station. It is new, and very pleasantly located. Address, with references,
4 8 3t* "E. F. H." Telegraph Office.

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SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States. For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm3m Philadelphia and New York.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw§

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 5m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

WILL IT PAY!

By Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States.

A little over five years ago Messrs. Bross, Bowles, Richardson, and the writer hereof made a stage-coach journey from the Missouri river to California, and thence up the Pacific coast through that State and Oregon and Washington Territory, to Puget Sound and Vancouver's Island. When we returned we all stated to the public that the Pacific Railroad could be and ought to be completed within five years; that it could be run as regularly and as uninterruptedly as our Eastern roads; that the subsidy and the land grant proffered by Congress were sufficient for its construction, and that its receipts would be largely in excess of its expenses, from the very day on which it should be opened for travel and freights. Very many doubted the correctness of these statements. But they have been more than verified. In but little over half the time suggested the railroad became an established fact. Its trains have been run with great regularity and freedom from accident. And the avails of its land grant, when realized, will, with the subsidy bonds received from the Government, cover all the actual cost of the construction.

But if we had predicted, in addition, that the total receipts of the railroad line from Omaha to San Francisco, operated by the two companies (the Union and Central Pacific), would be, as they prove to be, FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER YEAR, and the *net* receipts over expenses SIX MILLIONS PER YEAR, would not nine out of every ten have turned incredulously away? Their estimates for 1871 reach the still larger sum of sixteen millions gross and eight millions net, even with the competition, at each end of the line, of the Kansas Pacific road on the east, and the California Pacific on the west; and I do not doubt that these estimates for the coming year will be realized.

All experience in this rapidly-growing country has proven that the locomotive is not only the civilizer but the developer of our States and Territories. Wherever its pillar of cloud by day and its pillar of fire by night are seen, and wherever stern Nature does not positively prohibit it, emigration is invited, villages and cities spring up, agriculture and the mechanical arts thrive, water power is utilized, manufactories are established, resources are developed, business is literally created, and the waste places are isolated and solitary no more. Take a region through which a daily stage-coach has heretofore been supported. Build a railroad. And, unless the locality actually forbids settlement or business, as a marsh or land absolutely untillable, the passenger and freight trains on the line will, within a few years, be far beyond all original estimates. Build another road, and another, on lines twenty to fifty miles distant, and the same results follow, without affecting, in any marked degree, the original line.

In fact, the railroad development of the United States is one of the most wonderful of the wondrous incidents of its history, and one of the most potential elements of its extraordinary advance in all that makes a nation great. Thirty years ago, when there were no railroads in Indiana or Illinois, I heard an ex Governor, in a public address at Indianapolis, prophesy that, within the lifetime of some of his hearers, that city, with then but a few thousand inhabitants, would become the hub of a great railroad system, lines of road running from it in every direction, like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. This prediction was laughed at as the dream of a crack-brained enthusiast. Not only, however, has it been literally fulfilled, but whoever will look at a railroad map of those two States will, even if they reside within their limits, be surprised when they aggregate together the number of miles of railroads built and being built, where but thirty years ago they were so utterly unknown.

I know that some of the many railroads in the United States have not reimbursed their builders. Extravagant prices for construction, heavy discounts on bonds, ruinous competition with other lines, and reckless mismanagement have rendered some of them poor pecuniary investments. But I doubt whether *any* railroad can be found that has proved a loss, considered in its relations to the aggregate wealth of the nation. Even if every dollar expended in its construction were lost, I doubt if there is any railroad now in operation which has not *raised the value of the lands along its line to the full amount of its cost*, saying nothing of the benefits it has conferred on the people in quick and easy transit and ready and accessible market for all products of industry, as compared with the opportunities of "the olden time." That the powers of railroad companies are sometimes wielded oppressively does not impair the strength of this statement.

But the question proposed to be considered in this article relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad is, "WILL IT PAY?" Before the American people invest in great enterprises, no matter how important they may be to the development of national resources, the advancement of the republic in power and wealth, and the founding of prosperous States to add to its glory, they carefully consider this brief but important question which I have used as a caption.

I. At the risk of being considered an enthusiast, as I was a few years ago, in regard to the Central line, I predict that all three of the transcontinental lines—Northern, Central, and Southern—will, under wise management, prove remunerative to their builders, as they certainly will to the nation. Hundreds of miles apart, they traverse our vast interior, waiting and ready for development—the future home, not only of millions of our own population, but of the millions flocking to our open gates from the Old World. They have different and widely-separated termini on the Pacific, as they have at this end of their respective lines. And each has advantages peculiar to itself.

II. The first advantage that can be claimed for the Northern Pacific is that it has no governmental subsidy bonds. No principal or interest of government aid is to remain, upon its completion, an incumbrance, then or thereafter, upon its receipts. Every dollar that it earns for transportation, military, or postal service for the United States goes into its treasury, with its other receipts from passengers or freights. And thus the absence of subsidy bonds will prove hereafter a blessing instead of an injury to it.

III. Instead of the pecuniary aid given in bonds to the Central line, the United States magnificently endowed this line with a land grant, double in its area to that conferred upon the other. Over fifty millions of acres in alternate sections were ceded to it to aid in its construction, with the power to mortgage them, as well as the road itself, and the right of selection extended to so wide a breadth of country that, unlike other land grants, the company is sure to obtain the full amount intended to be conveyed. This "superb estate," larger than all New England, seven times as large as Belgium, is a free gift from the nation, and opens up to settlement an immense region, now comparatively unpeopled, because inaccessible, while it renders the other fifty millions of acres reserved by the United States more than doubly valuable, instead of being, as it would be without railroad facilities, comparatively valueless for many years to come.

IV. The estimated cost of the two thousand miles of road from Lake Superior, via Portland, Oregon, to Puget Sound, with rolling stock, station-houses, freight depots, and engine shops is eighty-five millions of dollars. And it is not chimerical to suppose, as indeed it was argued in Congress, that the avails of the lands granted to the company will be more than sufficient to build and equip the entire road. The grant to the Illinois Central Railroad has realized about $11 per acre. But this would scarcely be a fair test of comparison. The Land Company, which is purchasing the lands granted to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, received last year an average of $4·31 per acre for the lands sold by them. The lands sold by the Union Pacific Railroad have averaged $4·46 per acre, and its new President, Thomas A. Scott, so widely known as one of the most sagacious and accurate railroad managers in the whole country, estimates the receipts for the remainder of the twelve million of acres granted to it, good, bad, and indifferent, at $2 per acre, being twenty per cent. below the minimum Government rate for the reserved alternate sections. I do not doubt that the future will more than vindicate this careful estimate.

V. It will not be unjust to the two last roads to claim that the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by its fertility and climate, exceeds theirs in value. Ex-Governor Ashley, who has travelled extensively over Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and has studied the remarkable results of the isothermal lines, compares the climate of Montana to Pennsylvania, of Idaho and Eastern Oregon to Virginia, and of the region beyond the Cascade Mountains up to Puget Sound to North Carolina; and my own observation of the latter region coincides with his. Indeed, the Governor-General of Vancouver's Island told our party, in 1865, that summer flowers in their open gardens were not injured by frosts one winter out of four! Minnesota, through which the first two hundred and fifty miles of the road run, has cold winters; but its reputation as a wheat-growing region and healthy climate are known of all men. Professor Blodget, in his great work, "The Climatology of the United States," says that the whole of that immense portion of the Union west of the 98th meridian and above the 43d parallel (which is almost exactly bisected by the Northern Pacific line) "is perfectly adapted to the fullest occupation by cultivated nations, and has an immense and yet unmeasured capacity for occupation and expansion." Hon. E. D. Mansfield, one of the highest authorities on statistical, industrial, and climatic questions, says:—"The climate of the region from the Upper Missouri to the Saskatchawan (northwest of Montana) is exactly that which in Europe is deemed the best for grain-growing." And Hon. J. S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office, indorses the opinion of Governor Stevens, that "not more than one-fifth of the land from Red river to Puget Sound is unsuited for cultivation, and that this fifth is largely made up of mountains, covered with bunch grass and valuable timber, and filled with the precious metals;" and Mr. W. himself adds:—"An immense agricultural area is here awaiting development. Each section of the road, as completed, will, from local traffic alone, find ample returns for its investment."

VI. Valuable as this land grant is, therefore, as an ample security for the bonds based on it, and in addition to the security of the road itself, it is even more valuable to the future of the railroad as homes for the vast numbers of people who are to furnish its local traffic. Over a large portion of it cattle can roam unsheltered through the entire year, feeding themselves on what is "grass in summer and cured hay in winter;" and their raising and shipment, always a lucrative business where the cost is low and the market accessible and certain, will rank next to agriculture in its importance to the revenues of the road.

VII. I will not make any estimate as to its general way business, but merely throw together a few incidental references to it. The trade of the Valley of the Columbia is already large and steadily increasing. The wagon service of the United States, in supplying its twenty odd northern military posts, costs several millions per year. At Red river the Northern Pacific connects with steamboat navigation for the fertile Pembina and Saskatchawan regions of the British Possessions. The navigable streams which it touches or crosses on both sides of the mountains give it the advantages of branch lines for the concentration and distribution of business. The mining interests of Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territory, estimated, even in their present inaccessibility, at twenty millions per year, will furnish a heavy business in freights, for supplies, machinery, shipment of ores, etc. And, without enlarging on this head, the fact that in 1870 eighteen millions of pounds of freight were wagoned four hundred miles into Montana, over a rugged country, at a cost of fifteen cents per pound, gives a faint idea of the way-business already waiting for the completion of this road.

VIII. The through business of this line will, I believe, exceed the moderate estimates of its projectors. It has the advantage, at its eastern terminus, of its connection not only with the railroad system of the Northwest at St. Paul, but with the head of our chain of lakes (far west of the longitude of St. Louis or Galena), with their water-way, at cheap rates, during the seven months of the year, from the very centre of the continent to the Atlantic Ocean. By the Central Pacific line it is twenty-four hundred miles from Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, to San Francisco. By the Northern Pacific it is only two thousand from the head of Lake Superior (as near to Buffalo as is Chicago) to Puget Sound. (By the direct line across the Cascade range it will be less than eighteen hundred miles.) And at Puget Sound vessels are at least two days nearer to China than at San Francisco. The highest elevation on the Northern Pacific line is five thousand feet above the sea. Where the Central line crosses the Rocky Mountains the elevation is eight thousand, and at the Sierra Nevada seven thousand feet above the sea, with an ascending grade, coming east, of over one hundred feet per mile for seventy miles. This advantage of distance and grades cannot fail to largely affect the through freights from the far East, which are to cross our Continent on their road to the interior, the Atlantic, or to Europe. Besides this Asiatic trade, and the trade of the North Pacific coast, the salmon fisheries of Puget Sound and the Columbia are absolutely exhaustless, as every one knows who has seen the innumerable quantities of them which literally crowd the water courses; and the shipment of them in a cured state will doubtless be immense.

IX. Finally, as the road will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as a judicious economy of means will allow, millions will not be wasted in undue haste. The rapid construction of the Central line, after the two companies building it were fairly under way, was almost the wonder of the world. Each desired to secure as many miles as possible, as the law enacted that wherever the iron rails met should be the junction, each holding what it had built and no more, and each receiving the subsidy bonds and land grants accordingly. Never was such railroad building seen before. By night as well as by day, in all weathers, at any cost, and with supplies gathered from all parts of the United States, regardless of expense, the two companies quickly neared each other. Ten miles of rails were laid per day—an unheard-of feat before. Hundreds of miles of the rival tracks were graded side by side, waiting for the ties and the iron. All that money and almost superhuman energy could achieve were accomplished. And, at last, at Promontory Point, on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, the locomotives from the West and the East met on their pathways, and the continent was spanned. But this contest of the giants necessarily cost millions on millions. Even with all its prosperous future before it, the Northern Pacific, free as it is from any such costly competition, can afford to husband its means, and construct its line rapidly, yet economically; and for this reason, as well as those I have really but glanced at in this article, I can answer the question with which I opened—"It *will* pay."—*New York Independent.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Public Buildings Commission yesterday directed Mr. McLaughlin, who has the contract for excavating the Penn Squares not to proceed until requested by the board.

—The Fire Commissioners yesterday discharged a fireman for neglect of duty, and ordered the purchase of 352 feet of an improved hose.

—At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, Mr. Gratz, chairman of the special committee of five to investigate the charges of official misconduct against the Secretary of the board, made a report clearing him from all improper motives in the affair. The report was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 2. The Committee on Revision of studies recommended but one session in the public schools during June, July, and September, which was agreed to by the board. The part relative to September was changed and made to read the 15th. The hours of session in the morning were made from 9 to 12 o'clock. After considerable debate in regard to the hours of session in the afternoon, they were allowed to remain as they are at present, from 2 to 4½ o'clock.

Domestic Affairs.

—There is a prospect of Congress adjourning on Saturday.

—A vote on the Ku-klux bill is looked for in the Senate on Thursday.

—Minister Schenck's salary bill has passed the House and will now go to the President.

—Two hundred passengers recently passed through Omaha for California in one day.

—A number of postal changes were made by the Postmaster-General in Pennsylvania yesterday.

—A colored man was beaten to death in Elmira the other day by two men, who have been arrested.

—Fruit prospects in Kansas were never finer. The emigration to the State is unprecedentedly large.

—A tremendous rain storm visited Pottsville and its vicinity yesterday, doing some little damage.

—An armistice between Spain and the Pacific republics of South America was signed yesterday at the State Department.

—Sioux City, Iowa, and its neighborhood have been visited by a very violent snow storm, which commenced on Sunday evening.

—The Board of Canvassers in Connecticut have postponed the canvass for Governor, State officers, and members of Congress until the 21st inst.

—Before the Senate can consider the House Amnesty bill, its rule in reference to this session's business will have to be modified. An effort will be made in that direction.

—Senator Sherman presented a resolution yesterday calling upon the Senate Finance Committee to devise a plan for the simplification and reduction of internal taxation.

—The bill to establish a House of Correction was passed in the House at Harrisburg, but, on the motion of Mr. Josephs, was reconsidered, and, after a short talk, laid over until to-day.

—A meeting of the Council of the W. B. A. was held at Mauch Chunk yesterday. After a long discussion a committee was appointed to consider the question of arbitration. The majority reported in favor thereof, but the council, when the reports were submitted, voted against arbitration.

Foreign Affairs.

—Several Communist repulses are reported.

—A deputation has been sent to Versailles, by the Commune, to offer terms.

—The Nationals have, it is reported, partially repaired the damages at Porte Maillot.

—England is trying to persuade Germany to interfere for the restoration of order in France.

—The Central Committee express disappointment and disgust at the work of the Commune.

—The Government troops are confessedly masters of the situation at Neuilly, but the fire from Fort Valerien has been slackened from a desire to spare the inhabitants of Paris as much as possible.

—An assault on Paris is expected to-day through the breach at Porte Maillot. A bloody fight is thought certain, as the Communists are barricading every street, and have one hundred thousand desperate men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HORTICULTURAL TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13,
BY HON. M. P. WILBER, OF BOSTON.

Descriptions of the Vineyards, Pear Orchards, Grain and Stock Farms, Semi-Tropical Fruit Culture, Scenery, and Social Life of California.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, for seats in front half of Hall, to be obtained at H. A. Dreer's, No. 714 Chesnut street, and Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 11 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that from and after MONDAY, the 10th inst., all travel will be suspended from PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE until further orders. This course is necessary in order to repair the draw, etc. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 10 3t

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
4 11 17t

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
4 10 3w

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST, Secretary.
4 10 10t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes. J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
4 4 11t

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.
3 31 fmwtA15

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.
2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

JEWELRY, ETC.

$823,000 IN CASH GIFTS, TO BE distributed by the
NEW YORK CASH PRIZE CO.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE,

5 Cash Gifts, each..$40,000 50 Cash Gifts, each $1000
10 " " 20,000 200 " " 500
20 " " 5,000 350 " " 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos.......each $300 to $700
75 " " Melodeons... " 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines.................. " 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches..................... " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, SilverWare, etc.....valued at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—*News*, Dec. 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address BURTON & GRAHAM, Managers, No. 88 WALL Street, New York. 4 8 6t

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THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have opened their Spring Assortment of

DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18w3m

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

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HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

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"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

NEW
BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.

Published and for Sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
4 5 wfm6t

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.

The elegant building known as
THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE,
located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address
S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.
REFERENCE.
B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND
SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to
WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

Savery's Patent Combined
Water Cooler and
REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12,
BENEFIT OF LILY VINING DAVENPORT,
when will be presented Robertson's Comedy of
SCHOOL.

E. L. DAVENPORT as..............Lord Beaufoy
Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as..............Jack Poyntz
H. B. Phillips as..............Dr. Sutcliffe
W. S. Lennox as..............Mr. Krux
Mrs. E. L. Davenport on this occasion as
Mrs. Sutcliffe
Phillis Glover as..............Bella Marks
Lily V. Davenport as..............Naomi Tighe
The rest of the characters by
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING—THE MARQUIS.
SCHOOL MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF F. F. MACKAY.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 12,
Shakespeare's Historical Play of
HENRY THE FOURTH.
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF..............F. F. MACKAY
After which, "THE IRISH LION."
Tom Moore..............R. Craig
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE. Last time.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AT 8
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
First appearance of the young, peerless, and beautiful
MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI,
whose high reputation as a Danseuse stands upon record in every city in Europe and America.
MOE AND GOODRICH,
the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS'
GRAND VOCAL
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.
MISS PAULINE NININGER..............Prima Donna
MR. WENZEL KOPTA..............Solo Violinist
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 3 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT!
IRISH ART, SCENERY, SONG, COMEDY,
MELODY, WIT, AND HUMOR.
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
an entirely new series of Magnificent Paintings, illustrating the past and present glories of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
with appropriate vocal and instrumental Music by the
IRISH MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS,
EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. 4 11 5t
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
GRAND OPENING
of Blair's Great Scenic Pictures,
"BIRDS OF THE WORLD,"
painted from studies taken at the
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.
The Opening Ceremonies will be conducted by distinguished gentlemen.
Music..............Hassler's Grand Orchestra
Vocal Music..............Hayes' Quartette
Tickets for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s Piano Rooms, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door.
Cards of Admission, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.
Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½. 1t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
GRAND EASTER CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14,
(Her first appearance in twelve months.)
Mme. Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Geo. Simpson, of New York; Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Alfred Kelleher, by permission of Mrs John Drew; and Mr. Frank Gilder, Solo Pianist; Assistant Conductor, Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets, $1 00.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Tickets for sale at North's, Gould's, and Boner's Music Stores, Chesnut street. 4 11 tf

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Living Wild Animals, Double-hump Camel.
Last week of the Grand Spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
Admission, 25 cents. Performances over at 10½ P. M., in order to enable all living at a distance to take the cars home. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

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IMPORTERS OF
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
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LEAF TOBACCO.
100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 ly§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM,
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1¼ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2¼, 3¼, and 4¼. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE.

IT appears from the annual statement of the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of Philadelphia for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, that the appropriations made to the Guardians last year amounted to $422,793·25, all of which except a few thousand dollars was expended, and the net cost of operations, after deducting receipts paid into the treasury, was $378,353·91. In this statement no allowance is made for the interest on cost of ground valued at $1,700,000, and buildings valued at $500,000. If this item was added it would swell the total annual expenditure to about half a million of dollars. This sum is devoted mainly to the support of an average pauper population of 3273, although out-door relief was extended to 36,522 persons at an aggregate cost of $61,805·19—so that the city of Philadelphia has been assisting more than 30,000 persons by a contribution of nearly $2 each per annum, and supporting entirely more than 3000 paupers at a cost of nearly $2 per week.

The returns for last year, as compared with those of former years, present a favorable contrast in several particulars, the average weekly cost of each Almshouse inmate and the net expenditures being smaller than at any time since 1863. It is evident, however, that, under the present system, even the most careful attention cannot prevent the city from being subjected to unnecessarily heavy burdens; and that it does not afford sufficient facilities for attempts to utilize the labor of comparatively able-bodied paupers. While it is right that the sick, the insane, and the hopelessly incompetent and incapable poor should be maintained in idleness, the large class who are able to labor at some kinds of employment should be compelled to toil, even if no material profit was derived from their labors. Their ears should be familiarized with the old-fashioned word the "work-house," and their bodies trained to the discipline that word implies. Idleness is becoming entirely too much of a chronic disease, and no more effective preventive can be found than a clear and well-defined understanding among all classes of the community that the penalty of failure to earn an honest livelihood in some one of the accustomed channels of industry will be enforced labor inside the walls of a prison, a house of correction, or a work-house. The staple Philadelphia policy has encouraged idleness until this city is regarded throughout the land as the Paradise of loafers and bummers—a sure maintenance being always afforded here, either in the County Prison or the Almshouse, without any danger that bodily exertion will be exacted in return. The proposed House of Correction, if speedily constructed and properly managed, will destroy this fatal policy and at once check the tide of pauper emigration that sets in upon us from other quarters, and arrest the growth of pauperism in our midst.

If we count up the number of persons committed to the County Prison, the number of paupers sent to and maintained in the Almshouse, the total number to whom out-door relief was granted by the Guardians of the Poor, and the large army of ragged and genteel loafers and beggars in the community who subsist upon the public, it will appear that a very large proportion of the population of Philadelphia has ceased to be self-sustaining; and to check the growing tendency towards an increase of this army of incapables, the lesson cannot be too forcibly, frequently, and practically impressed that hereafter all members of society who are not stricken by disease, insanity, or hopeless imbecility, and who do not possess the means of self-support, have only left a plain choice, being labor combined with liberty, and labor inside the walls of a prison or House of Employment and Correction.

THE MARKET STREET GAS WORKS.

THE Indian who complained that he was always obliged to take the turkey-buzzard, while his white partner invariably took the turkey, was not more unfortunate in his business association than organized communities or municipalities when they become entangled with private corporations. Philadelphia, for instance, is involved in a complicated business connection with the Gas Trust, which rarely fails to prove exceedingly advantageous to the Gas Trust or Gas Trustees, while the benefits to the city are of an exceedingly doubtful and questionable character. At the present time we understand that a peculiar new issue, arising out of this old connection, is attracting considerable attention. That mysterious and all-powerful body, the Gas Trust, has decided, for reasons best known to itself, to razee the gas works located near the Market Street Bridge, which may or may not be a wise and necessary measure in itself. The turkey-buzzard part of this transaction is soon to be presented to the tax-payers in a proposition that Councils shall have these works rebuilt at the expense of the municipality, under the threat that if such a measure is not approved, certain portions of Philadelphia will be left in Cimmerian darkness.

To most people it would seem that if City Councils are to help rebuild these works, they should have been consulted previous to the demolition of the old works; and furthermore, that if the city is to pay for new gas improvements, it should exercise an independent judgment on the important question whether the old site near the Market Street Bridge should be chosen. It is said to be very doubtful whether that site should be chosen for new works, partly because the progress of improvement in that important section of the city would thereby be retarded, and partly because the efficiency of gas works at that point can only be secured by expenditures which would be unnecessary at more favorable sites. Before the pending dispute is decided, it would be a refreshing novelty if, for once in the history of a long business connection, the Gas Trust should say turkey, instead of turkey-buzzard, to the tax-payers of Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG.

The Strike at the Lochiel Iron Works.

A strike was inaugurated yesterday morning among the employes of the Lochiel Iron Works, in the lower part of the city, which promises to be of long duration and attended with great suffering. We are not sufficiently informed concerning the trouble to express an opinion whether the employers or those under their jurisdiction are to blame, but the dispute cannot fail to entail severe losses to both, and be regarded as exceedingly unfortunate.

The works mentioned comprise one of our largest industrial establishments, employing on a fair average 400 men, whose wages, amounting to about $20,000 per week, support scores of families. The wages thus paid will not long support idleness or inactivity, nor drive the gaunt wolf from the door. Whether the evils they complain of are real or imaginary, a rash strike will not obtain redress or mend matters, and the affair cannot be regarded as otherwise than unfortunate to the laboring men. Capitalists and corporations are better prepared to endure a suspension than those under their supervision, and if matters can be amicably adjusted without the sacrifice of principle it would be far better for both parties. We understand that the trouble had its origin in the discharge of a heater, a member of the National Labor Union. The Union took his case under consideration, and ordered a suspension, which was promptly complied with, nearly all the workmen being members.

Riotous Proceedings.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of laborers, white and black, employed in digging out the canal, became engaged in a quarrel at the corner of State and Canal streets. They had been paid off a short time previous, and most of them were more or less under the influence of liquor. From words the quarrel soon assumed the shape of a promiscuous row. Blows were freely exchanged, and stones and missiles hurled at each other, in which nearly a hundred persons were involved, the negroes outnumbering the whites (mostly Irish) nearly two to one. The crowd surged across the railroad track, and finally over the canal bridge, receiving constant accessions and increasing in turbulence. For a short time the riot raged with unabated fury and malevolence, stones flying in every direction, and inflicting injuries. Officer Kelley, who had been notified of the disturbance, soon appeared on the ground, and after firing two or three intimidating shots from his revolver, and giving vigorous chase to the ringleaders, succeeded in restoring quiet. A number of persons engaged in the affray were more or less injured by the stones, one white and one colored man quite severely about the head. We could not ascertain their names, nor the origin of the difficulty. The affair was disgraceful to all parties connected with it. No arrests were made.—*Harrisburg State Journal yesterday.*

NOTICES.

REPUBLISHED,
FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE LEDGER OF JANUARY, 1866, SEPTEMBER, 1867, AND APRIL, 1868.
REASONS WHY
THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHING AT
OAK HALL.

1st. It is the Cheapest Place to buy in Philadelphia. The house doing such a Large Business employs a Large Capital, and gets its goods from Manufacturers and Importers.

2d. It is the Best Place to Buy, because the Clothing that comes from Oak Hall is really first-class in Style, Make, and Trimmings.

3d. Because there is no disappointment. Everything is as represented. If an article is recommended it can be fully relied on, and this feature, to those who are not judges, is invaluable.

4th. Because the stock comprises such a splendid variety that any one can be pleased. Instead of a dozen styles there are hundreds, and any size or shape can be fitted.

5th. Because the Clerks and Salesmen are gentlemanly; and polite attention is given to all, rich or poor, quick people or tedious, whether they wish to purchase or not.

6th. Because of the cheerfulness with which an article is exchanged if "it does not please the folks at home" or another style is preferred.

7th. Because the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is the *best organized Establishment* in Philadelphia to get a garment made to order, to fit, and finished at short notice, and promptly sent home.

8th. Because the assortment of Goods, in the piece, in the Custom Department, to select a suit from, surpasses anything ever known in Philadelphia, comprising as many Goods as a score of ordinary Tailor Stores combined.

Let the People of Philadelphia come and see what Industry, Organization, and Close Application to Business can do in preparing for the *wants of the community*, and how Careful Study and Economy in Purchasing raw material can *cheapen* an article to a customer.

Orders by mail have the prompt attention of a Special Clerk, and where an article is unsatisfactory it may be returned and money refunded.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

P. S.—We have a full line of Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

FINE STRIPED CASSIMERES.
SPRING COATINGS.
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS,
White and Colored.
WHITE MARSEILLES.

A visit to our establishment will satisfy the public that we have the largest and best selected stock of WOOLLENS, Etc., ever offered in Philadelphia at Retail. All bought for CASH, and will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CLOTHING.

APRIL! MAY! JUNE! ALL ROLLED INTO ONE! **APRIL! MAY! JUNE!**

☞ The sudden and wonderful arrival of warm weather naturally leads people to examine their wardrobes, and see if they are provided with thin Clothing.

SEE!

Great Brown Hall is well stored from pit to dome with all varieties of fine raiment, of every desirable degree of thinness and thickness, suitable for the early dew of the Spring morning! Suitable for the lively heat of the April noonday! Suitable for the chilling damps of evening! Choice selections of every idea in Ready-made Clothing await you, gentlemen, at GREAT BROWN HALL. Endless variety of American and imported Fine Woollen Goods in our Custom Department. OUR PRICES ARE SO LOW THAT NOBODY IN TOWN CAN UNDERSELL US. Come and examine for yourselves.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

TAILORS.
Fancy Coatings,
Exquisite
Shades and Designs
in
French and English
Pantaloon Cassimeres,
Diagonal Coatings
In great variety of
Pattern and Color.
Plain Cloths
Of beautiful finish and hue.
Ducks. Marseilles. Ducks.
Fancy Linens.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf54p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN!
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
WITH SIDE YARD,
No. 1917 CHESNUT STREET.

Also, the FURNITURE, which is very handsome and new, will be sold for $5000—less than cost.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 12 4t Ledger Building.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CONDITION
OF THE
Andes Insurance Co.
OF CINCINNATI,
JANUARY 1, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK
PAID IN
CASH - - $1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash in hand of Agents, in course of Transmission	$101,556·97
Cash in City Banks	136,169·15
Cash on Hand	762·68
Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage, being First Lien in Real Estate	614,081·53
United States Bonds, par $182,100	194,974·38
Alabama State Bonds, par $10,000	9,750·00
Ohio city and county Bonds, par $96,964	92,215·80
Loaned on Collateral Security	5,660·00
Accrued interest, not due	28,017·59
Bills Receivable	11,655·73
Office Furniture, and Fixtures and Supplies	7,588·18
Amount due from Insurance Co.'s	356·50
Premiums uncollected at House Office	637·14
Total Assets	$1,203,425·65
LIABILITIES.	
Losses reported and being settled	$22,726·86
Amount due to Insurance Co.'s	150·00
Liabilities	$22,876·86
INCOME.	
Cash premiums premiums received	$243,992·23
Premiums not paid in cash	32,662·17
Interest received on investments	22,677·10
Total income	$299,331·50

J. D. BENNETT, PRESIDENT.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

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COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
3 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 § No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws§ PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

A large stock of very superior WINDOW GLASS, comprising
AMERICAN AND FRENCH.
Single, Extra, and Double Thick ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET.
FRENCH PLATE AND MIRRORS, SKYLIGHT AND FLUTED GLASS. For sale by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
4 12 4t Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH St.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Situated on CHELSEA Avenue, within a short distance and having a fine view of the ocean; finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements—bath-room, hot and cold water, stationary wash-stands on second floor, and gas in all the rooms. The furniture is of the best character, with velvet and tapestry carpets, and everything necessary to commence housekeeping at once.

Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
No. 329 N. SIXTH Street,
Philadelphia,
or No. 156 W. FOURTEENTH Street,
4 12 4t* New York.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK
OF
Dress Goods,
Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

SILK SERGES,
IMPERIAL SERGES,
BRUSSELS SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
SILK PONGEES,
NEAPOLITAN SILKS,
FINE MADONNA CLOTHS,
PLAIN MOHAIRS,
NEAT STYLES MOHAIRS,
SYLVANIA CLOTHS,
SUMMER SATINES,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SERGES.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID MOHAIRS.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CRAPES.
BLUE AND WHITE PLAID DO.
BLUE AND WHITE PLAID POPLIN.
BLACK AND WHITE DO. DO.

EDWIN HALL,
SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
4 12 wf2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Opened This Morning
Fresh Invoices of

STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
GREY AND WHITE,
GRISALLE STRIPES,
BLUE AND WHITE,
GREEN AND WHITE,
LILAC AND WHITE.

Also, Fresh Invoices of Check Silks.

BLACK SILKS
OF THE BEST MAKES, REAL LYONS GOODS.

American Black Silks
From the best manufacturers, the wear of which we are prepared to guarantee. 4 12 wf2t4p

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"SPECIAL."

We are prepared to offer one of the best selected Stocks of DRESS GOODS to be found in the city. The assortment embraces all the NEWEST FABRICS and STYLES, from SUPERFINE TO MEDIUM QUALITY.

Pim Bros & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins.
French Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins.
Plaids of all Styles and Qualities.

Every variety of Goods for Ladies' and Misses'
Travelling and Walking Suits,

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LXXI. SPRING LXXI.
EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
IV and ARCH Streets,
HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10.
GORGEOUS GRENADINE,
SUMMER SILKS, Etc.
1 27 mws3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received a new lot of—
Black Silks at $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., and $1.
Mixed Poplins. Japanese Silks.
Plaid Poplins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Black and White Plaid Poplins, from 25 to 62½ cts. a yard.
Mixed Goods for Suits, from 25 to 62½ cts. a yard.
Pacific Percales, choice styles.
Plain Percales. American Prints.
White Goods, consisting of Satin-Plaid, Nainsooks.
Plaid Swiss Muslins, Plaid Organdies, Piques.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, 4-8, 6-4, 8-4 French Muslins, Swiss Muslins, etc.
White Marseilles Counterpanes, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Shirting Linens, Bird-eye Linens, Nursery Bird-eye.
Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Huckaback and Crash Towellings, etc. etc.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, good styles, very cheap.
Plaited Tuckings, Tuckings, Rufflings.
Magic Rufflings, Sandringham Rufflings.
Ladies' Black and Colored English Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gents' and Children's Lisle and Berlin Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1, a good article.
Ladies' black Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·25.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colors and black.
Ribbons, Ribbons, in colors and black, cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

The Royal Albert Hall—The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne—"Cake, Wine, and a Banquet"—Gunboats—Mundella and the Trades-Union Conference—No More Strikes—The Higher Education of Women—Post Cards—200 Americans Before the Pope—Heart-Disease Maps, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, March 30, 1871.—The event of the week is unquestionably the opening of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences by the Queen in person yesterday, in a bitter northeaster of our true March kind. Why the hall was ever built no one (except, perhaps, the contractors) seems to know. Now that it is a realized fact, a prodigious colisseum of red brick and terra-cotta, looking for all the world like a Brobdignagian game-pie, everybody is trying to imagine uses for it. The Cooper Institute in New York is dedicated "to art and science," but the Albert Hall clearly does not aim at being a Cooper Institute. Will "art" mean monster concerts and "sciences" experimental lectures? As it is important that the big place should pay its expenses, its managers will, I fancy, find it hard to keep to the loftiest class of entertainments only. Already we hear that the building is occasionally to be utilized as a cattle show! The private ownership of boxes is an original feature of the hall. To procure funds for building, boxes were sold out-and-out—at least for 999 years—to private individuals, the price of the best being £1000 apiece. The owners are now fitting up their tenements each according to his fancy, and the question is already being raised whether each is not entitled to claim the electoral franchise in respect of his costly fragment of leasehold property.

The telegraph will no doubt have told you the dry facts of last week's royal wedding, so I will not say much about it. I was in the crowd of Eton boys who dragged the carriage of our Princess Royal (now Imperial Princess of Germany) up Windsor Hill on the marriage-day, and can safely say, in spite of the dowry agitation, that no one of the royal weddings has been so nationally popular as this of the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (as her title is to be.) Many of us would have preferred its postponement till after Easter, as the particular date could be of no particular moment, but we shouldn't care to imitate the egregious uncharitableness of a certain Scotch minister, who has come out with the suggestion of a service of mourning and humiliation by way of protest against Lenten nuptials. Hugh Sutherland, tailor of Dundee, hit a much more practical and praiseworthy nail on the head, though his protest has a whimsical sound. To the sheriff of his county this doughty tailor addressed a formal document, in which, stating that "it was averred" the corporation of Dundee meditated treating themselves and friends, on the strength of the wedding, to "cake, wine, and a banquet," and that the cost of all this would come out of the borough rates, to which he as a ratepayer objected, he wound up by requiring the sheriff to see that the felonious cake, etc., be countermanded. In justice to our local authorities it should be said that, as a rule, they have learned by this time that corporate funds are not meant to be incorporated (in a material sense) by their administrators.

Parliament is hankering after gunboats, and envying you your legacy of them from the war. For years we have been laying down iron-clad line-of-battle ships and frigates with a precautionary eye to France. Now all danger from that quarter is past, at least *pro tem.*, and the ineffective promenades of the French fleet last autumn have demonstrated the necessity of having lighter vessels, if you, reliable to want to work in shallow waters. "Fifty gunboats *instanter!*" cries one member;" "a hundred in three years!" another; but Mr. Goschen, ex-city merchant, and now First Lord of the Admiralty, wisely answers that gunboats there must and shall be as part of our naval stock-in-trade, but—a few other articles as well.

I have been breakfasting with Mundella this morning. He is very full of the importance of the resolution passed last week by the Trades-Union Conference in London. And indeed its importance can hardly be exaggerated. This conference, representing no less than 700,000 men members of the various trades unions all over the country, has solemnly resolved that, for the future, recourse shall in no case or place be had to a strike, but that all disputes shall be referred, as they arise, to joint delegations of employers and employed, presided over by an umpire. I have already told you how happily this plan has resulted at Darlington, where Tom Hughes was umpire, and there seems every reason to hope that by its aid the old antagonism between capital and labor may be finally put to rest.

The higher education of women movement is steadily progressing. We shall not for a long time have anything like your city's Normal School. Indeed the simple statement that, in Philadelphia, nearly fifteen hundred women earn their bread by teaching is received with incredulous astonishment. But courses of lectures for women are being organized in most of our important towns. Oxford and Cambridge send examiners far and wide through the country to examine girls and give certificates of merit, and in my own *alma mater*, Cambridge, a house is to be opened next October for the special accommodation of young ladies who may wish to learn from the lips of enthusiastic graduates of the university. The "sweet girl-graduates with their golden hair" of Tennyson's "Princess" are in a fair way to be realized.

The circulation of post-cards has risen to a million a week, and the stationers are in high dudgeon, because, forsooth, the Government supplies writing material (the card) *gratis*, and the public buys less letter-paper in consequence. I fear they will have to "grin and bear it." The public having once tasted post-cards, wont readily forego them.

How gratified the 200 American visitors who, we are told, lately had the honor of a special audience and hand-kissing of the Pope, must have felt on being assured by his Holiness that "they had only to descend into their own hearts, to examine and reflect, and they would in the end find out *the truth.*" Perhaps; but *what* truth, and how much of it?

An ingenious gentleman, one Mr. Alfred Haviland, aided by a grant from the Treasury, has produced a map showing the geographical distribution of heart disease in England and Wales. After this, of course, before removing to another neighborhood or taking a family to a watering-place, one will anxiously look in Mr. Haviland's map for the chance of getting or escaping heart disease there. Omnipotent statistics! Let us fall down and worship.

Nearly £130,000 sterling have been sent from the Mansion House for the relief of Paris and other parts of France, but we shall be chary of further consignments while mob law and the Commune are kings. The Parisians must live on the proceeds of those 70,000 choice cigars which M. Picard is said to have found left by somebody at the Tuileries. TEMPLAR.

CITY NOTICES.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

A FINE NEW drinking establishment has just been opened at No. 41 South Eleventh street by Mr. William Harrison, who will from this time keep on hand at the new stand the finest assortment of wines, liquors, and the like, to be found at any retail place in the city. The bar has been fitted up in the best style, and the surroundings are of such a character as to make the establishment a favorite resort for all who wish to quench their thirst, or who care to take a social glass with a friend. It will be found on trial that all tastes can certainly be suited at this stand, from those who select the most elaborate of fancy mixed drinks to those who require their nourishment as plain as possible, or, as it is commonly expressed, in a raw state.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—George Gay will sail for Europe (by steamer City of Paris) April 15, and will execute any orders intrusted to him promptly for a small commission, either in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, or Italy, as his business will call him to all the principal cities in the above-named countries.

Orders may be left at Gay's China Palace, No. 1109 Chesnut street, until Friday, April 14.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

THE GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY for sale only at No. 1022 Chesnut street. A million elegant, new and novel styles on view and for sale. Only one dollar each. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of our celebrated and popular genuine Milton Gold Jewelry, arrived per last steamer, now ready for inspection.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—TAYLOR.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 314 Reed street, by the Rev. C. W. Adams, of Waterville, N. Y., J. FRANK ADAMS to ARIANNA C., second daughter of Absalom Taylor, of this city.

DIED.

DIXON.—On First-day, the 9th instant, ANN J., relict of the late James Dixon, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, C. J. Dixon, S. E. corner of Arch and Eleventh streets, on Fifth-day afternoon, 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. ***

HOLLAND.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE HOLLAND, wife of Bernard Holland, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 725 Passyunk avenue, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

KING.—On the 8th instant, ROBERT S. KING, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mutual Burying Ground.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 12th inst., HEWITT, youngest child of Esther O. and the late William H. Webb, in his 7th year.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, April 11, RACHIE W., daughter of John and the late Elizabeth Wood, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, Conshohocken, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZELL.—On the 10th instant, HARRY, son of George and Elizabeth Zell, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Flat Rock, above Manayunk, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Roxborough Presbyterian Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwi

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES WILL FIND indispensable the new process of printing by which Press Copies can be taken from forms printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing Rooms, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] C&B [TRADE-MARK]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.
Just received, by steamer China, 4 cases, 200 dozens
Cartwright & Warner's
Gauze Merino Underwear,
FOR LADIES, GENTS, BOYS, AND MISSES.
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GLOVES.

105
DOZEN LADIES' BLACK
KID GLOVES,
EMBROIDERED WITH WHITE.
Just landed, fresh goods.

Every pair guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
41 stuwtf PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON
HAVE JUST IMPORTED:

Two Cases White and Black Lawns, 20c.
Two Cases Black and White Lawns, 20c.
Two Cases 3-4 Grey and Black English Chintzes, 15 and 18 cts.
One Case 4-4 Black and White English Chintzes, 25 cts.
Two Cases Black Mohair Lustres, 50 cents to $1·25.
One Case English Bombazines, all qualities.

ALSO,

JUST RECEIVED,

Two Cases Grey Chene Poplins, 25, 28, and 31 cts.
One Case Grey Chene Japanese Poplins, 25 cts.
One Case Grey Chene Scotch Ginghams, 25 cts.
One Case White and Black Scotch Ginghams, 31 cts.
Two Cases Black Gros Grain Silks, $1·25 to $5·00.
Two Cases Double Warp Alpacas, 37½ to 75 cts.
Two Cases Black Mousseline, Llama, Cashmere, Thibet, Hernani, Barege, and Maretz Square Thawls.
One Case Mourning Bordered Handkerchiefs, 35 to 50 cts.
Two Cases Black All-Wool Mousselines, 62½ cts. to $1·25.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT St.,
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ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE

Have open for inspection an immense stock of

Sterling Silverware
FOR
Presentation Services
OR
HOUSEHOLD USE,

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
CHESNUT STREET, 4 DOORS FROM TWELFTH.

In returning thanks to our friends for the increase of patronage, which has nearly doubled our business the past year, we would inform them that with increased facilities for procuring materials and wares from first hands, both at home and abroad (thereby saving the consumer one or two profits), it is our determination as well as our interest to make reasonable prices as much a leading feature of the house as the style and quality of our goods.

Offering nothing but first-class articles, and keeping our stock constantly replenished, we cordially invite an inspection of our store.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.
From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the
Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

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MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,

Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.

Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country

To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$5·00 to 6 00
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Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	....
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	8·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	12·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
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COOKE
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EWING,
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Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
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THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

WILL IT PAY?

Is a subject discussed in almost every department of life; body and mind are taxed to gain wealth or position, forgetting that the human machinery, long taxed, becomes diseased.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree
Tar Cordial

Invigorates without depletion, enabling the most energetic to discharge their duties without bringing on disease, at the

SMALL COST OF ONE DOLLAR.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S THEORY

Is, that the stomach is the great reservoir of the system, the great abdominal brain of the mind, governed by fixed laws, all harmonizing in a state of health.

The effective cure of all diseases of the stomach is the GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS, by acting directly (chemically) on the stomach and alimentary canal or great duct through which nourishment is conveyed through the body. It is known by all scientific men that the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal secretes air in a healthy condition, which keeps the bowels from an unnatural contraction, which assists digestion.

It is also known that in a healthy condition there exists in the gastric regions gases chemically known as sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas. When these gasses do not flow in sufficient quantities there is a general derangement of this region, causing Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness, Diarrhœa, Piles, and paving the way for other diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians. Dr. WISHART'S Medicines cure by restoring the alimentary canal to a healthy condition and assisting nature in generating the gases and restoring the stomach to a healthy condition; thus performing a cure of a disease which, if not attended to, will result in death.

Call at Dr. WISHART'S Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and examine his file of certificates of cure, and receive the names and residences of hundreds and thousands of persons cured of Throat and Lung Diseases, who were once hopelessly given up to die. Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town, or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefitted by the PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL and GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS. These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Dr. W. T. Magee, a medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes hi entire time to the examination of patients at the Office Parlors. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE. This opportunity is offered by no other institution in this city.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to.

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NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Powers of Naval Courts-martial—The Sentences of Defaulting Paymasters Set Aside by Secretary Robeson.

The following is the full text of Secretary Robeson's late order touching late sentences of a naval court-martial. From it, it appears that a naval court-martial has no power to punish embezzlement by fine and imprisonment, and as the bonds of paymasters in the navy are only for $25,000, the remedy within the power of the United States is limited to that amount, no matter how large a sum may be stolen:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25.—At a Naval General Court-Martial, convened Oct. 20, 1870, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood of the navy was tried on the charge of "Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals" and "embezzlement," was found guilty of both charges and sentenced "to be dismissed from the navy; to be imprisoned for five years in such legal place of confinement as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and to be fined in the sum of $2000." The sentence in this case, in common with others of a kindred character which have been tried by the same court, presents for the consideration of the revising authority some questions of very great doubt and difficulty. It was tried by a court of the highest naval authority, who have faithfully endeavored to discharge their duty without prejudice or favor, and if they have failed to reach a right conclusion in any particular, it has been by reason of conflicting legal provisions and opinions, and in pursuit of a wise policy which accepted the construction most adequate for the punishment of wrong, and left to the revising authority all questions of restricting inferences and want of power for enforcement.

After some hesitation, I have arrived at the conclusion that so much of the sentence in this case as imposes fine and imprisonment is illegal and cannot be enforced. The act of July, 1862, "for the better government of the navy," whether giving to naval courts-martial the power to adjudge the punishment of death in certain specified cases further provides, in Article 6, that in the particular cases where the punishment might have been death, the sentence may be imprisonment for life, or for a term; and that, in these cases, the sentences may be carried into execution in the penitentiaries under the control of the United States, or the use of which may have been allowed by the Legislatures of the States. This is the only special provision of law applicable at this time which specifically confers upon naval courts-martial the power of imprisonment as a punishment, and gives the use of the civil prisons at the command of the Government for the carrying out of the sentences of naval courts. This provision is by its terms confined to certain specified offenses of the highest grades. The offenses proved in this case, though of a very serious nature, affecting the character of the service as well as the interests of the Government, are not among those for the punishment of which Congress has provided specially in this article. By every principle of legal construction the specific restrictions of the article referred to limit the general powers given to naval tribunals for the punishment of other offenses not included under its provisions, and the words, "Such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge," when afterwards used in the act, and referring to offenses of a lower grade, not within the limits of article six (6), must be held to mean some legal punishment other than that which is, in the provisions of that article, submitted to those of a higher grade. This conclusion seems to me inevitable. The ruling of the department since the passage of the act has generally been in accordance with it, and, in a case great importance, its propriety was maintained by my predecessor, against adverse opinion, with a becoming steadfastness. But the same conclusion is naturally reached on general principles. All the general powers of punishment given to naval courts-martial are, of course, limited by the power and means legally at the command of the department for their enforcement. They must be held to refer only to such punishments as are sanctioned by the laws, regulations, and customs of the service, and they can never extend to such as the department has no proper or legal means of executing. In this view the impossibility of a pecuniary fine, as a punishment, is not within the general powers given to naval courts-martial by the act referred to, since neither the court nor the department have at their command process or other means of enforcing and collecting it. The sentence of imprisonment for a term of years by a naval court-martial as a punishment for an offense, for the punishment of which the department has no means of legal imprisonment legally at its command, is, on the same principles, clearly nugatory. The use of the public prisons for carrying into execution sentences of naval courts-martial is given only by article six (6) of the act before referred to, and is, by the specific restriction of that article, confined, as I have said, to offenses of the higher grade therein referred to. This use is not at the command of the department for the punishment of the offenses found in this case.

The only other means of confinement at the command of the department is in the confined prison quarters on shipboard, or in some small cells which are provided at the marine barracks in the various navy yards. These are intended and chiefly used for short terms of punishment for the enforcement of discipline, and for the temporary safe keeping of prisoners held for trial for serious offenses. Necessarily of narrow compass, and not constructed nor intended for the purposes of long imprisonment, they are neither commodious nor secure, and have not the proper arrangements to make them healthful, beneficial, or humane. While criminals of the highest grade, convicted on deliberate trial by jury, under the careful provisions of the criminal law, are guarded in their imprisonment by humane and wise laws, providing for and regulating their moral, mental, and physical health, and looking to their improvement and ultimate reform, I do not feel that imprisonment for long terms in cells like those I have mentioned, on the sentence of a court-martial, under the summary processes of military law, for the offenses found in this case, is either authorized by law, sanctioned by custom, or justified by humanity. The discipline of the naval service must be strict, the tribunals for its enforcement must be summary, and their legal sentences should be carried into execution without regard to technicalities which do not affect the substantial rights of persons, or the precedents of the service. But in cases of serious question, for offenses not against discipline or mere military law, and where there is concurrent civil jurisdiction, I am unwilling to exercise the discretion imposed upon me for the execution of such a sentence, the legality of which is doubtful when enforced by military authority for offenses which may be pursued and properly punished by the criminal courts of the country. The provisions of the act of 1863, which may be cited to sustain this sentence, are not, in my opinion, applicable under proper constitutional construction, and the restrictions of the act itself to these offenses at the times when they are found to have been committed. If this were otherwise, the same objection of want of power of proper execution would apply with equal force, since this act makes no provision on that subject. There are other reasons of a somewhat technical nature which might seriously embarrass the execution of that part of this sentence which imposes fine and imprisonment, but I prefer to put my decision on the broader grounds of legal authority and proper administration. The finding in this case is therefore approved, and so much of the sentence of the court as sentences the accused to dismissal from the service is approved and confirmed; and so much of the sentence as sentences to fine and imprisonment is disapproved and set aside.

The cases of Paymaster James S. Girand and Paymaster William G. Marcy were tried by the same court for offenses of similar character, and the sentence in each includes, besides dismissal from the service, a fine and imprisonment for a term of years. In each of these cases so much of the sentence of the court as sentences the accused therein to dismissal from the service is approved and confirmed; and so much thereof as sentences them to fine and imprisonment is disapproved and set aside. At the same court Paymaster Richard Washington was tried upon the charge of "Scandalous conduct tending to the prejudice of good morals, good order, and naval discipline" and "embezzlement," and upon an "additional charge" preferred after the commencement of his trial of "neglect of duty." The facts developed by the trial of this officer present a case materially different from what the department had been led to suppose when the first charges were framed; and the court have found that the main allegation against him, that he had converted the public money intrusted to him to his own use, is not sustained by the proof. The evidence and finding in the case show the accused to have been guilty of neglect of duty only, under extenuating circumstances. The sentence of fine and imprisonment is, therefore, and on account of the recommendation of clemency by the court, set aside, and the sentence of dismissal mitigated to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for six months, to take effect from this date. Paymaster William G. Marcy and James S. Girand, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Lockwood, will, in conformity with the sentence of dismissal, from this date cease to be officers of the Navy.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the navy.

Approved, U. S. GRANT.

—Miss Kellogg's newly-purchased residence at Cold Spring will be called "Gretchen's Cottage."

—In the present House of Representatives there are seventeen ex-Confederate officers.

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

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5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

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OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

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The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
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4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

---

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

TO THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe Investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
WM. T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
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No. 23 South THIRD Street.
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No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
WILLIAM T. CARTER,
No. 313½ WALNUT Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE,
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MEGARY & PEALE,
No. 12 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
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No. 121 South THIRD Street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
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No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
H. F. BACHMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. STEVENSON,
No. 223 DOCK Street.
JOHN MOSS, JR.,
No. 206 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.

3 27 mwf3m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 2 fmw5

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530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, dec'd.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN DICKENSHEETS, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

T. HORACE THARP,
Auditor.

4 5 wfm5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWEN, guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

E. H. THARP,
Auditor.

3 31 wfm5t

SAXON GREEN.

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,

3 9 tf **No 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.**

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, 3 17 fmw1m

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of New York, Wednesday, April 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 18, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 15, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, April 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	149,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
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Thomas P. Stotesbury,
John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

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GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Sreet.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..........$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Joseph R Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..........600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,
Wm. M. Baird,
John R. Blakiston,
W. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger,
Lewis Audenreid,
John Ketcham,
J. E. Baum,
John B. Heyl,
Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·30 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·05 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m., 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·24, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m. and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·55 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelpnia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, Window Curtains, Counter, Tables, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,

April 13, at 9 o'clock, about 900 lots superior household furniture, compri ing a general assortment.

Also, superior rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.

Also, superior fire-proof safe made by Farrel, Herring & Co. 4 11 3t

---

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Arippel,
Montfallet,
La Roche,
G. H. Boughton,
Van Hove,
Hereau,
Humbert,
Dansaert,
Boetcher,
Lassalle,
Guilleminet,
Herbstoffer,
Duche,
Von Seben,
Von Perbandt,
Compte Calix,
Schreyer,
Girscher,
De Beaumont,
Paul Weber,
Rothermel,
Gay,
Hamilton,
Hennessey,
Kemper,
Ect. Etc. Etc.
Tschaggeny,
Kels,
Jungheim,
Hofer,
Aufray,
Beranger,
Vandervin,
De Jonghe,
Wittkamp,
Seignac,
Saurfelt,
Klombeck,
Carolus,
Singleton,
Cortez,
Forster,
Hue,
Munthe,
Stange,
W. T. Richards,
Nicholson,
T. Moran,
E. Moran,
Willcox,
Darley,
Traver,
X. DeCock,
Lucas,
Buetler,
Lange,
Moormans,
Esbens,
Kaehmerer,
Felix,
Faruini,
Guignlet,
Kuwasseg fils,
Leikert,
Traubel,
Coutourier,
Montalant,
Champ,
Hoyoll,
C. J. Lewis,
James M. Hart,
William Hart,
Sonntag,
Williams,
Huntingdon,
Bispham.

4 11 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE,
manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.
On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,
April 12 and 13,
At 10 o'clock, at their Warerooms,
No. 1127 CHESNUT Street,
will be sold the finest stock of Cabinet Furniture, comprising—
Rich Parlor Suits,
Elegant Chamber Suits,
Dining-room Furniture,
Library Bookcases, Secretary,
Tables, Chairs, etc.
Splendid Carved Clocks, etc.

The furniture is now open for examination with catalogues. 4 8 5t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MR. GEO. B. REUKAUFF'S COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS,
AT No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 12, 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold at Mr. REUKAUFF'S Store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, his entire Collection of Choice Paintings. Among them will be found the works of

Paul Martin,
Messieres,
F. Rhode,
C. Ebert,
A Stanch,
James Hamilton,
R. D. Lewis,
A. Garlach,
Von Sabin,
C. Linderman,
J. Montigny,
J. Vanderwarden,
Von Bree,
Bensal,
Carl Baum,
Peter Moran,
Heinefeder,
J. L. Varberg,
William Hahn,
Wainwright,
Knipp,
Bispham,
C. A. Sommer,
Jerome Thompson, and many others.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—After the paintings, will be sold about 100 fine Engravings and Chromos. [4 8 5t

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and the paintings can be examined until the time of sale.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS and other Carpets, mantel and chamber Glasses, rosewood Piano-fortes, suits of Cottage Furniture, spring, hair, and husk Mattresses, feather Beds and Bedding, Sewing Machines, silver-plated Ware, Paintings, Engravings Chromos, China Toilet Sets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, of every description, comprising—

PARLOR SUITS,
covered with coutaline, green, crimson, and maroon plush; figured, green, and crimson damasks and reps, and hair cloth.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
Also, handsomely-carved Chamber Suits, with Wardrobes to match, by our best cabinetmakers.

COTTAGE SUITS.
Also, eight suits of Cottage Furniture, with or without marbles.

OAK AND WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Also, oak and walnut sideboards, extension Tables and Chairs.

BOOK-CASES, EASY CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.
Also, a large assortment of chairs, tables, bookcases, lounges, carpets, etc.

Catalogues ready at 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 4 12 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 4 7 5t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
April 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning, [4 11 5t
April 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 18, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [4 12 5t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO, AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER. BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 213

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
No. 129 N. FRONT Street.
4 41m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Demonstration To-night at the Academy.

There will be presented to-night at the Academy of Music a grand scene, the occasion being the reception and tournoi of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar. For months arrangements have been making for this event.

The following order of proceedings will be observed:—The entertainment will commence with a grand overture by Beck's Philadelphia Band, under the direction of Professor M. E. Aledo, at 8·30 P. M. Music by Dodworth's Grand Orchestra, under the direction of Professor C. R. Dodworth, until 9 o'clock. The Knights of St. John's Commandery will assemble upon the stage at 8·30. The officers and past officers of the Grand Commandery, and distinguished visiting knights, will assemble in the green-room at the same time, 8·30. Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely. Grand entry of St. John's Commandery, preceded by Beck's Band in their new uniform. Reception of distinguished visitors. Templar's evolutions by St. John's Commandery, terminating a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Grand vocal entertainment by the Vocal Union of Philadelphia, under the direction of Professor William Wolsieffer, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing until 10·45. At 11 o'clock the vast stage will be cleared for the grand march, and will then continue under the direction of Earl Marshal, Eminent Sir General H. B. McKean, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, assisted by Sirs John Thornley, George Bullock, and Nathan Brooke.

The following order was issued to each member of St. John's Commandery:—

Sir:—Assured that you as a member of the Commandery desire that our reception on April 12th shall be a grand success, you are expected to assist at least by your own presence.

Your attention is requested to the following orders:—

First. Knights who intend to participate in the evolutions will assemble on the stage at 8·30, sharp, in full uniform.

Second. Knights who prefer to appear in fatigue uniform will report at the armory or to the Recorder, and will be assigned to the Standard Guard, which should consist of twenty men.

Third. Knights without uniform are requested to report forthwith to Sir Dr. E. S. Wyckoff, Chairman of Committee on Academy, as their services will be required.

Fourth. Each Knight will remember that upon his individual conduct depend the credit and reputation of the Commandery. E. Masson, Em. Com.

A Substantial Farewell.—Last evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Alexander Presbyterian Church and congregation, assembled at the house of Mr. John Peters, No. 1826 Green street, to meet the Rev. George F. Cain, late pastor of that church, previous to his departure from the city. It was a "surprise party" in its fullest sense, and the reverend gentleman and his accomplished wife were completely overwhelmed. The committee of ladies having the matter in charge did their work admirably, and if any person present last evening believed in the old slander that ladies cannot keep a secret, they were doubtless converted to the true theory of ladies' constancy and fidelity. When Dr. and Mrs. Cain entered the hospitable mansion of Mr. Peters, from the house of the friends with whom they were enjoying a delightful tea, and ushered into the crowded parlor, they were overcome with what at once appeared to them the manifestation of the remarkable kindness and love of a large number of the Alexander membership.

William J. McElroy, Esq., in a neat and exceedingly delicate and beautiful speech, presented Mrs. Cain with a magnificent bouquet of natural flowers, among which was artistically arranged a purse containing a considerable sum of greenbacks, as a token of the high estimation in which the ladies of the church hold her and her talented husband. Subsequently, John Robinson, Esq., in a well-timed and eloquent speech, presented Dr. Cain with several elegant books, and the little daughter, Maggie, was the recipient of a number of articles of value and usefulness.

Rev. Dr. Cain made no response. His appreciation was full and complete. During the period of his ministry there he has done a grand and noble work, and in his retirement he can look back upon that field, with its splendid church freed from debt. When he was called there from Erie, Pa., less than two years ago, the church was in debt upwards of $52,000. Now the subscriptions to the liquidating fund aggregate more than that sum, including the $20,000 donation of the Presbyterian Alliance of this city, and $12,000 of the subscriptions have been paid into the treasury. What a noble record for a servant of God! Rev. Dr. Cain deserves well of the Alexander people, and the thanks of all good citizens. Church debts, like all other obligations, should be promptly paid, and every effort put forth to liquidate them. In his endeavor at Nineteenth and Green streets he has been eminently successful, and blessings must crown his labors. At the meeting appointed to receive his resignation the vote stood 27 to 73. With so large and so decided a majority opposed to his resigning the charge, we think Rev. Dr. Cain should have remained in Philadelphia. Success to him in whatever position he may be placed. Greater honors are in store for him on earth and a richer inheritance in heaven.

The Coal Tonnage of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch	18,894·00	17,903·08	990·12
For shipment by Canal	5,254·05	2,241·07	3,012·18
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	9,535·16	1,816·17	7,718·19
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	903·00	252·04	650·16
Consumed on Laterals	1,323·17	1,534·16	d210·19
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal	4·19	656·00	d651·01
Total Anth. paying freight	35,910·17	24,504·12	11,406·05
Bituminous	14,679·17	9,031·10	5,648·07
Total all kinds paying freight	50,590·14	33,536·02	17,054·12
Coal for Company's use	4,237·04	794·02	3,443·02
Total tonnage for week	54,827·18	34,330·04	20,497·14
Previously this year	902,323·15	1,073,670·03	d171,346·08
Total to date	957,151·13	1,108,000·07	d150,848·14
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	1,213·00	6,462·14	d5,249·14
From Port Clinton	4,262·00	....	4,262·00
Total tonnage for week	5,475·00	6,462·14	d987·14
Previously this year	40,035·17	44,747·04	d4,711·07
Total to date	45,510·17	51,209·18	d5,699·01

The Spring Garden Institute.—To-morrow night the 19th annual meeting of the managers of this institute will be held. The annual report to be read states that the Library Committee, after carefully examining a large number, have purchased 223 new books, which are now on the shelves. These include a number of attractive later publications, and make a total of 4948 volumes available for use. A main cause for gratulation lies in the fact that there has been a large increase in the number of readers congregating in the reading-room, as well as in the number of books loaned. Since last report the former aggregate is 5575 and the latter 1489, both of which show an increase of more than fifty per cent. over that of last year.

The Riot at Fifth and Girard Avenue.—Joseph Bowen, who shot Officer McFlynn during a fracas at Fifth and Girard avenue on Sunday night, was yesterday held in $5000 bail to answer by Alderman Burns. Philip Balzeholder, John Zeh, Frederick Wilmer, and Charles Glenn, who were also concerned in the attack on McFlynn, have been arrested and held to answer.

From Bad to Worse.—Francis Maguire, who had the misfortune to be shot by an officer while engaged in a riot at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, having recovered and been discharged from the hospital, was at once arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Morrow to answer the charge of disturbing the peace and assaulting a policeman.

Reckless Driving.—Joseph Wallace, a native of Jersey, visited our city with his rustic team yesterday and drove recklessly up South street. In his wild career he succeeded in smashing the truck of an irritable huckster, who at once had Wallace arrested. He was held to answer by Alderman Collins.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Street Railways of Philadelphia—Their Operations in 1870 in Comparison with 1869.

Below we give the operations of the different passenger railway companies of Philadelphia for the year 1870 in comparison with 1869. The figures are obtained from the Auditor-General's report on the railroads of the State for the year 1870, which has just been issued:—

	NAME OF ROAD.	Authorized Capital.	Paid in Capital.	Floating and Funded Debt.	Rate per cent. of Dividend.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Length of Road in Miles.	No. of Cars.	Horses and Mules.	Real Estate, Exclusive of Roadway.	Passengers Carried. 1870.	Passengers Carried. 1869.	Expenses. 1870.	Expenses. 1869.	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Taxes, 1870. United States.	Taxes, 1870. State.
1	Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh Streets)	$500,000	$192,750		*$3·50	$207,964	7·25	50	252	$75,000	4,101,008	3,902,356	$149,737	$135,117	$251,773	$240,293	$10,160	$6,944
2	Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Sts.)	1,000,000	491,750	$217,860	5	786,241	13·00	45	391	110,000	4,867,118	4,540,779	205,779	233,102	339,665	308,128	8,598	2,622
3	Germantown (4th and 8th Sts. and Girard Avenue)	500,000	[illegible]	350,000	6	569,270	25·00	60	380	74,600	4,826,570	4,050,000	205,093	229,295	256,759	[illegible]	12,147	9,414
4	Girard College (Ridge Avenue)	500,000	170,000		†3·00	174,687	5·04	25	155	50,000		2,190,144	134,919	101,377	161,904	126,884		†10,410
5	Green and Coates Streets	500,000	306,385		[illegible]	471,248	11·00	56	290	64,285	3,836,455	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Hestonville (Arch, Race and Vine Streets)	2,050,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Lombard and South Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Philadelphia City (Chestnut and Walnut Streets)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	‡Philadelphia and Darby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Ridge Avenue and Manayunk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	§Schuylkill River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Second and Third Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	West Philadelphia (Market Street)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Totals	$13,012,100	$4,127,654	$1,674,138		$5,975,324	184·28	733	3990	$1,174,579	55,400,926	55,665,837	$2,550,505	$2,544,691	$4,093,962	$3,550,229	$100,874	$75,364

* Per share.

† United States and State tax.

‡ This road was leased to the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Road on the 1st of January, 1870, and some of its statistics are included in those of that road.

§ This road was leased to the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Road, and some of its statistics are included in those of that road.

‖ Exclusive of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Road.

The Empire (Twelfth and Sixteenth streets) reports that since the date of last report, January 21, 1870, that portion of the road lying between Christian and Montgomery streets has been constructed. It is intended that this portion shall be leased to and run by the Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh streets) Passenger Railway Company, and for the purpose of building the road bonds for $100,000 have been issued by the company, which has guaranteed interest and will pay tax upon them. No cars were run upon the road prior to the first day of November, 1870.

The aggregate statements of the roads show the following comparisons for the last three years:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Length of roads in miles...	184·28	179·19	172·50
Passengers carried	55,460,926	55,665,837	50,431,512
Receipts	$4,093,962	$3,530,229	$3,393,623
Expenses	$2,550,605	$2,542,681	$2,460,703

During the year 1870 the accidents on the roads footed up to one person killed and five injured, four of the latter being passengers. No employes of the roads were killed.

In 1869 the number of persons killed was nine and injured twelve, of the former two being passengers and of the latter two also being passengers.

Greek vs. Greek—A Constable against a Police Officer.—Constable Benjamin Gray, who had been elected by the people as a conservator of public peace, so far forgot himself yesterday as to violate the very rules he had been chosen to carry out. It happened thus:—Officer Boyle, of the Tenth Police district, armed with a warrant, took into his custody an offender against the law. When passing Third street and Girard avenue, with his hand grasping the collar of the delinquent and the eyes of all the Kensington youths falling upon him, Constable Gray pounced upon him and with a few well directed blows sent him to the pavement, and triumphantly walked off with the rescued prisoner. His victory was short, for, reinforced by a brother officer, the humiliated Boyle dragged the Constable to Alderman Burns' office, where he was held in $500 bail to answer.

A Lively Engagement.—A big fight occurred in Haddington yesterday afternoon, the scene being dark with the Ethiopian combatants and the patch of sky above them being clouded with rotten eggs, stones, clubs, billies, etc., etc. The police, after the fury of the engagement had somewhat abated, rallied—as they always rally—and secured one out of about a dozen of the warriors. The unfortunate one was named Robert Billet. Alderman Randall sent him below.

Entered by Thieves.—Yesterday, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., the residence of William F. Florence, No. 2024 Delancey place, was entered by thieves through the front door, which the children had left open, and robbed of a considerable amount of table silver ware.

Fell from a Swing.—A little child named Frederick Linamon yesterday fell from a swing at the residence of his parents, No. 921 S. Fifth street, and broke a leg.

In Town.—Hon. Gerrit Smith is stopping in our city.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

Another Public Breakfast at the Continental Hotel—Speech by Rev. Dr. Cather, of Great Britain—The Christian Moral Science Association.

It will be recollected that a month ago a public breakfast was given in the Continental Hotel, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Cather, who explained in full the objects of the Systematic Beneficence Society, an organization which is the outgrowth of the Christian Moral Science Association. Dr. Cather is the secretary of the latter body, which is in successful operation in England, and his purpose in coming to this country was to explain to the clergy of the United States the extreme importance of an organization such as is proposed, and which, in the opinion of the reverend advocate, is most practical in its bearing, and when in operation will be productive of the best results.

This morning in the Continental a second breakfast was given. Dr. Cather at 9 o'clock met about one hundred and fifty of our principal Protestant clergymen in parlor C. The company were taken to the breakfast hall, in the ladies' ordinary, and after grace sat down to a substantial meal.

The invitation which brought the distinguished company together reads as follows:—

ANGLICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION: SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SECTION.

Dear Sir:—At the request of several members of the association, it is proposed to hold a second public breakfast, in the Continental Hotel, at 8·45 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, April 12, proximo.

Rev. Dr. Cather, General Secretary of the British and Foreign Systematic Beneficence Society, will briefly explain the principles and progress of systematic and proportionate giving in Great Britain and on the Continent. General conversation on the whole question will be invited. William G. Moorhead, Esq., has again kindly consented to preside. Your presence and co-operation are hereby earnestly invited. *Please reply* to Rev. Richard Newton, No. 929 Clinton street, before 5 P. M. on Monday.

Yours, affectionately,

C. M. Butler, D. D., John B. Dales, D. D., W. L. Gray, B. Griffith, D. D., Edward Hawes, D. D., M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Thomas A. Jaggar, Herrick Johnson, D.D., A. Kynett, D. D., Richard Newton, D. D., C. H. Payne, D. D., G. A. Peltz, Matthew Simpson, D. D., J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., A. A. Willits, D. D., T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., John Alexander, Jay Cooke, William G. Crowell, John Evans, Daniel M. Fox, James Grant, James Hunter, James Long, John Milnes, William G. Moorhead, Charles Santee, J. W. Stout, Thomas T. Tasker, John Wanamaker, James A. Wright.

When the report had been concluded Rev. E. M. Levy returned thanks, and the assemblage rose and sang standing an appropriate hymn read by Dr. Cather.

Rev. Dr. Newton then read extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, and Dr. Willits offered prayer.

William G. Moorhead, Esq., who presided on the occasion, then announced in brief the objects of calling the assemblage together, and said that Dr. Cather, during his brief stay in this country, has been eminently successful in prosecuting the scheme of systematic beneficence, a subject which is vast in its influence for good to the Christian Church.

Mr. Moorhead then introduced Dr. Cather, who, in commencing his remarks, spoke of the success which has followed the public breakfasts which have been given in the different cities of our country. He said that the rapidity with which the scheme has come into favor is somewhat surprising, but he did not expect a universal belief immediately. The matter requires time. It takes a generation for an oak to grow; a mushroom springs up in an hour. Seven years ago the society was started in England, and at present branch societies are in operation in the other principal countries of Europe.

The speaker then went on to describe what led him, twenty years ago, to think of the scheme of which he was to speak to-day. It was during the famine in Ireland, and the question forced itself upon the mind how much a Christian should keep for himself of this world's goods and how much he should give to God. All that we possess belongs to God. We hold it in trust; we owe Him all, and to Him belongs a part. I am not bound to give where I do not owe, but I am bound to bestow where I owe. That is the position assumed in the principles of the society—the simple principle that by our very nature we are indebted for life's gifts to the Almighty, and that a percentage of the total of what we possess belongs to Him.

One-tenth of our effects seems to be the proportion which should be given for the furtherance of God's work. The speaker then spoke of the establishment of the Christian Moral Science Association as being the climacteric of all societies; the latest and most approved feature of this enlightened age. It is immoral to be covetous, and this thought should be a prime feature in the inculcation of an advanced moral science.

The speaker had implicit faith in the sure arrival of that day when will be universally acknowledged the duty of the moral responsibility of money. A man that gives one-fourth is a better Christian and a better business man than one who gives only what he cannot avoid giving.

The speaker then denominated science and the Gospel as the greatest forces of the age. On one hand we have scientific men striking at the Scriptures, and on the other we have others who are endeavoring to harmonize matters. The science which they seek to teach is the knowledge of the method of working out the perfectability of the human race under the conditions of the fall. Surely God has some plan by which He means to bring about this consummation. The establishers of this association think they see and understand the plan, and they seek to put in the possession of the Church the ideas which God has given phrase to in the Bible.

There is more light in the Bible than has yet come out, and it is by this instrument we must seek to obtain that by which we are to work for the world. The speaker then went on to disclaim against the prevalent belief in uniformity. He thought that it was calculated to drive a man out of his senses. Variety is the great law of nature; as unity is the delight of the intellect, so is variety the delight of the senses—not a variety which is the same as confusion, but a variety that is the visible and different manifestations of the same thing.

The Methodist Church, of which the speaker is a member, is not the Christian Church, but only a part of it. It is one of the different forms of the whole Christian Church. It is one of the branches of the great Church; the Presbyterian is another, the Baptist another, etc. These different manifestations are perfectly natural and necessary besides.

Dr. Cather quoted a letter, in which Max Muller, the celebrated philologist, endorsed the purposes of the association. The speaker said that the worth of this endorsement will be appreciated, when it is recollected that M. Muller is probably the greatest scholar perhaps living. He has more influence with the cultured classes of England in this department of theological thought than perhaps any other scholar of Britain, and Dr. Cather regarded the letter of M. Muller a symptom, as a sign, that systematic beneficence is on a sure road to national belief.

Mr. Gladstone, the Premier of Great Britain, also has praised the objects of the association. These eminent endorsements, the speaker said, would bring the subject to thousands who would never have known of it unless their attention were called to it by such authorities.

The speaker then entered minutely into the subject of beneficence, and developed his ideas of the tithe system, namely, that one-tenth of a man's income belongs to God. Perhaps the proportion may be questioned, but he wanted the principle to be distinctly understood, believed and practiced. Dr. Cather explained its practical effects, and he concluded with a hope that the great principles of which he necessarily gave but imperfect explanation would be speedily received by the Christian world.

Dr. Cather was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Dr. Newton then arose and moved that a vote of thanks be passed to Dr. Cather for his able explanation of the objects of the Moral Science Association.

Dr. Newton also moved that Jay Cooke, Esq., and others be extended the cordial thanks of the meeting for providing the entertainment.

A vote of thanks was also passed in favor of Rev. A. M. Morrison, a gentleman who has labored assiduously in furthering the objects of the scheme.

A young prince (name Kozo Soaguvoora) from Japan, who has embraced the Christian religion, made a short address. He was elected an honorary member of the association.

The meeting then adjourned, after a brief address by Dr. Willits.

KNOCKED SENSELESS.

What Comes of Minding Other People's Business.

A disturbance yesterday morning suddenly aroused the neighborhood of Earp street, of which Wm. Mornin is a denizen and a bright and shining light. Mr. Mornin first took his station before the house to listen to the internal strife. Catching the warlike infection, he ventured upon the threshold, and then peered in at the door. While he was gloating upon the prowess of the maternal head of the family, who bid defiance to all the rest of the belligerent family, he was disturbed by a youngster named David O'Leary, aged fourteen years, who ordered him to quit instanter. Whether the lad struck Mornin first, or Mornin was the aggressive party, is yet in doubt.

We know, however, that the fracas was ended by Mornin's striking the lad upon the head with a billet of wood, and knocking him senseless. This finale caused the utmost consternation. The injured boy was carried to St. Joseph's Hospital, where at the latest accounts he lay half stupefied, and in an exceedingly critical condition. He is not expected to survive. Mornin was taken in charge by an officer and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries he inflicted on his youthful opponent.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Agent.—Mr. A. E. Kissam, the agent in this city (No. 22 Bank street) of Hecht Brothers, of New York, importers of fancy and notion goods, has not been seen at his lodging house, No. 1003 Race street, since 7 o'clock Sunday evening, 9th instant, at which time, after lighting the gas in his lodgings, he went out of the house. His friends are in great distress at this mysterious disappearance. An examination of the clothing and papers in his lodgings and in his place of business gives no clue whatever to his absence. Everything, on the contrary, denotes that it is not the result of any premeditation, which, together with his strictly temperate habits, integrity of character, and quiet demeanor, leads to the most serious apprehensions regarding him. So far all the efforts of the police and detective force have failed to elicit the slightest trace of his whereabouts. He is very slightly built, 5 feet 3 inches high, has dark hair and a smooth and very thin face. He is thirty years of age, but looks very much younger, and was always neatly dressed in dark clothing. He had on a low-crowned soft hat, carried a gold watch, with gold face, and wore a large seal ring. Any information left with the Chief of Police, or at Mr. Kissam's lodgings, No. 1003 Race street, will relieve his parents and friends greatly.

Assault upon a Private Detective.—Some months ago Daniel Kendig, an ex-detective officer, narrowly escaped being killed by a number of roughs who had treasured up a bitter animosity against him. When he had recovered from the illness which this violence produced, he became private detective at the Girard House. Last night, while standing on the steps of this house, he was again brutally attacked by three notorious fellows, one of whom is a hackman, who is usually to be found lounging about the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets. Kendig was beaten with a blackjack about the head. He wrenched a billy from the grasp of one of his would-be assassins, and by plying it vigorously saved his life. A police officer, at the last moment, stepped up and took one of the villains into custody and escorted him to the Central Station, but before Kendig could appear his assailant was allowed to depart! Here is an opportunity for an investigation by his Honor the Mayor.

Church News.—The congregation of St. Matthias' Episcopal Church, at Nineteenth and North streets, is now in a highly prosperous condition. It is their intention to erect a handsome edifice at the corner of Nineteenth and Wallace streets. The Rev. R. N. Thomas is rector, and is popular with the people of the parish.

The vestry election on Monday resulted as follows.—Rector's Warden, Henry S. Godshall; Accounting Warden, William H. Rhawn; Vestrymen, A. L. Archambault, James Hay, Joseph M. Cardeza, Edmund Wrigley, John S. Brown, Joseph G. Darlington, Jay Cooke, Jr., Charles C. Haffelfinger, Thomas R. Gill, Francis C. Potts, Joseph R. Dickinson.

The new Vestrymen of Calvary Episcopal Church are:—J. E. Caldwell, S. K. Ashton, G. H. Newhall, J. Robbins, L. P. Thompson, G. W. Russell, R. H. Shoemaker, G. M. Newhall, T. McKean, J. A. Courtney, A. R. Potter, C. L. Kilburn.

At the Church of St. John the Baptist there was no election, the old vestry remaining in office.

On His Muscle.—Dr. Kamerly, so well known as an enlivener of the usually dull proceedings of Select Council, happened this morning to pass by the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. There is usually congregated about this spot a lot of roughs. One of the number remarked, as the Selectman was passing, "There goes that d—d"— but before he had completed the sentence the agile Doctor sprawled him out flat on the new slate pavement. The victim, pale with impotent rage, arose and quailed under the scowl of the wrothy Doctor, who, casting first about him a triumphant look, departed from the scene of victory.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New..101¼	80 sh Cam & Am..118¾
$2000 do.......101¼	10 do..........118½
$2000 Leh gold L... 89½	130 sh Reading R... 54⅛
$1000 W Jersey R 7s. 99	200 do.......s45. 54
$2000 C & A m 6s,'89 96¼	100 sh Sch N Pf.... 17¾
$2000 C & A 6s 89.... 93¼	200 do.....b60. 17¾
$1000 E Pa 7s.......101¼	100 sh O C & A R.... 50¼
$500 Leh 6s, '84.... 84½	100 sh Hestonville.. 19¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se.....106¼	3 sh Leh V R...... 59¾
$1000 Ca & Bur R 6s 87	9 sh Lit Sch RR.. 46
34 sh Penna R..... 63¾	

Fanny Kemble's Daughter to be Married.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

One of our American girls goes over to London to her mother in May, there to marry the honorable Mr. Leigh, a gentleman belonging to a very high family.

The young lady, Miss Fanny Butler, is a daughter of Pierce Butler and Fanny Kemble, whose matrimonial infelicities, in years past, were the subject of much comment all over the country, and finally ended in divorce. The daughter remained with her father, though often visiting her mother in England. At his death, a few years since, she inherited a handsome estate, in which was included a rich plantation in South Carolina. With a female friend as companion, she spent all her winters on it, often not seeing the face of a white person, but that of her friend, during the entire winter. Last year, Mr. Leigh, traveling in this country, and anxious to visit a well-conducted rice plantation, went to hers; and, as a sequel to that visit, she goes over in May to see her mother, there to be married. Whether the couple will remain in London has not been announced.

—Sign of "Lent"—The table relish at mine uncle's.

—Peru is constructing three great railroads to connect her coast with the countries east of the Andes.

—The first American rail was rolled some thirty years since. Last year more than 600,000 tons were made.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 30 wemSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Great Fire in Michigan.

Another in North Carolina.

Losses of Half a Million Dollars.

Colored People in the Cars.

An Important Test Case

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The W. B. A. and the Coal Troubles.

Mauch Chunk, April 12.—The Grand Council W. B. A. adjourned at noon to-day, after adopting a general board of arbitration to settle the present difficulties, to meet the operators here on Monday, April 17.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Conflagration at Grand Rapids, Michigan—Loss of a Million Dollars.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 12.—A fire last night burned Wilkins & Bros'., planing and turning shop; Winchester & Co., furniture; A. B. Judd, coffin manufactory; Lietell & Bro., machine shop; Pierce & Briggs, dry goods; D. L. Newberg, clothing; J. Cornellisse, grocery; John Caulfield, wholesale grocery; J. P. Cregne, furniture; R. H. Smith, furniture; E. Scott, druggist; J. H. Martin, grocer; —Rice, picture frames; Devinney, stencil cutter; Spalding & Bonnell, turning shop; C. C. Comstock, saw-mill; Clark & Ban, brush factory; Cox, file works; Clark & Co., pumps; Bissell & Son, gypsum ornaments; Treadwell, joiner shop; Daniels & Son, joiner shop; Mattison, harness shop. The buildings were owned by N. L. Avery, John Pierce, J. Caulfield, W. D. Roberts, J. H. Martin, C. O. Budington, C. C. Comstock, A. P. Collar, J. Rowland, A Courtwright, and W. A. Banker. From some stores nearly all the goods were saved, while others lose a large proportion. The loss is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000. Insurance about $100,000.

Railway Accident.

St. Louis, April 12.—A locomotive, two baggage and one passenger car were thrown from the North Railroad track, seven miles from the city, last night, and the locomotive, tender, and one baggage car badly smashed. Nobody was seriously injured.

Springfield, Ill., Municipal Election.

St. Louis, April 12.—The Republicans of Springfield, Illinois, elected their Mayor yesterday, but the Democrats elected all the other city officers.

Completion of a Great Bridge.

The railroad and wagon bridge crossing the river was completed yesterday. Its cost was about one million. The bridge has eleven piers, two abutments, and longest draw span in the world, being 384 feet in length. In the centre are two spans 250 feet wide, for the passage of rafts.

The last spike on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad was driven at Duvall's Bluff yesterday, and the road will soon be open for business.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rights of Colored People on the Cars.

Richmond, April 12.—The suit for $5000 damages, instituted in the United States Court by Judge J. P. Wright (colored), of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, was compromised this morning by the payment of $1200 by the railroad company to plaintiff. The damages were claimed by plaintiff on the ground that he was forcibly ejected from a first-class car on said road solely on account of color, notwithstanding that he held a first-class ticket. The case was partially heard yesterday.

Great Fire at Newbern, N. C.

Newbern, N. C., April 12.—A disastrous fire this morning, on Middle street, destroyed seventeen houses. The losses are as follows:

Joseph Schwerin, $1000; Moses Patterson, $5000; Dr. J. W. Hughes, $8000; M. Goldsmith, $1000; Elias Davison, $9000; T. Ulrich, $3000; F. S. Duffy, $1000; Mrs. Custis, $3000; William Kosmanski, $9000; A. McLacklan, $1000; H. & B. Emanuel, $53,000; Weinstein & Brother, $75,000; O. Marks, $12,000; J. M. Agostine, $5000; E. D. Meadows, $10,000; M. Hahn, $1500; Primrose & Tate, $500; J. McSorley, $1500; Smallwood estate, $10,000. The total insurance about $10,000. The fire was first discovered near McLacklan's store, and spread down Bullock street to the National Bank, and down Middle street to the residence of Moses Paterson.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

State Capitol Appropriation.

Albany, April 12.—The effort of Mr. Murphy, of Albany, in the Ways and Means Committee, to secure an appropriation of $500,000 to the Capitol has failed, and he was able to get only $450,000 in the Supply bill for that purpose.

Oswego, April 12.—The schooner Thomas Simons, bound from this port to Erie, with lime, is ashore at Wilson, Lake Ontario.

Destructive Fire.

Buffalo, April 12.—The entire business position of the town of Walcott was burned last night. The losses are heavy.

Exports of Specie.

New York, April 12.—The export of specie today was $169,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Convict Sentenced.

Boston, April 12.—Romulus Newcomb, convicted of burning a school-house in Newton, was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

Found Drowned.

Newark, April 12.—Patrick Haggerty, aged fifty-five, was to-day found drowned in a vat at the patent-leather factory of J. R. Ward & Co.

Insanity of a Defaulting Cashier.

Toronto, April 12.—The defaulting cashier of the Branch Bank of Montreal, at Perth, who was arrested at Rome, N. Y., and missing funds found in his possession, is believed to be insane and guiltless of criminal intent.

The Latest Quotations.

London, April 12—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and account, 93. American securities firm; bonds of 1862 92⅝.

Liverpool, April 12—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7¾@7⅞d.; Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Corn, 33s. 3d. for new. Refined petroleum, 16½@17d.

London, April 12—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, April 12.—The following Senate bills were reported by the committees and passed:—

One relative to actions of replevin.

One conferring additional powers of amendment on courts of this State.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill to provide for the holding of special courts by the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.

Mr. Connell, one exempting that portion of the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia not used for business purposes from taxation.

Also, one to incorporate the Germantown Deposit Trust and Insurance Company.

Mr. Dechert, one authorizing the Governor to procure flags or standards for the regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

This bill provides that each regiment shall be supplied with a flag or standard of similar style to those presented by the State to the Pennsylvania regiments of the late war, to be inscribed with the name and number of the regiment.

Also, one exempting members of the National Guard from jury service.

The bill so exempts all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who has uniformed himself, or shall hereafter do so, and who shall faithfully serve as a member of the Guard, but he must show to the Court a certificate that he is an active, equipped member in good standing.

House.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the use of the hall was granted on the 7th of September, 1871, to the survivors of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment. The hall was also granted this evening to Dr. Hutchins, on motion of Messrs. Smith and Johnson, to deliver a medical lecture.

An act regulating pawnbrokers being on final passage, Mr. Josephs moved to refer the bill back to the committee for the purpose of allowing parties to be heard.

Mr. Quigley opposed this because it would defeat the bill, and said the pawnbrokers of Philadelphia lived on the proceeds of thieves and burglars.

Mr. Josephs retaliated with warmth that many of the pawnbrokers were quite as respectable as Mr. Quigley, and some of them more so.

Mr. Quigley said that the gentleman ought to know, for he had been in the business.

This was positively denied by Mr. Josephs.

Mr. Quigley continued his remarks, declaring among other things, that the pawnbrokers were infernal curses, and that they charged six per cent. per month, or seventy-two per cent. per annum. The present bill would cure many of the evils of the present system.

Mr. Josephs in reply said that the Mayor and Councils had power to issue licenses and regulate pawnbrokers. This bill actually required them to take their pledges next day after making the loans to the Mayor's office. The thing was impossible. They had paid licenses in amounts ranging from $100 to $500, and were engaged in a legitimate business, which would be entirely broken up.

The bill was recommitted.

An act changing the mode of appointing School Controllers of the First district, repealing the act of 1867, and restoring the laws which were in force before that time on the subject, was considered. Mr. Miller offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:—The new Controllers to be elected on or before the fourth Monday of December, previous to the expiration of the terms of the present Controllers, and to serve for the term of three years from the 1st day of January next succeeding their election.

Mr. Dumbell offered the following amendment:—"That the controllers shall hereafter be elected for the term of three years, one-third of said controllers to be elected at the general election on the second Tuesday of October, 1871, and one-third each and every year thereafter, and all of the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of the act of 5th April, 1867, shall remain in force and apply to the said controllers to be hereafter elected."

This amendment was not agreed to.

The vote on suspending the rules to pass the bill was 61 ayes to 10 nayes. The Philadelphians voting against suspending the rules were Cloud, Duffy, Dumbell, Griffiths, Harvey, and Smith. The bill then passed by a viva voce vote.

An act vacating Ross street was passed.

An act to allow the Board of Education of the First School district to elect one chief and two assistant superintendents. Mr. Albright moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and embody the simple proposition that the people, at the next October election, should choose one superintendent, at a salary of $2500, for three years.

Mr. Miller moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. Agreed to, and the bill was defeated.

An act divorcing William Wilcox from his wife was passed. This is the case in which the wife, living in England, absolutely refuses to join her husband in this country.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, April 12.—Mr. Morton presented a memorial from the Republican Executive Committee of New Orleans, which he had received by telegraph, asking the passage of the pending Ku-klux bill or some more stringent measure.

Mr. Robertson entered a motion to amend the order of business so as to get up the House General Amnesty bill. Action upon the motion was deferred till to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Finance Committee to consider, during the recess, the best system of reducing the taxes, so as to leave only enough revenue to pay the working expenses of the Government, was adopted.

Mr. Scott desired to have the bills from the House reducing the taxes referred to the Finance Committee, but Mr. Trumbull objected, in order that the measures repealing the coal and salt duties might remain before the Senate so as to be acted upon whenever the opportunity was presented.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution for the printing of fifty thousand copies of the President's message and commissioners' report on San Domingo. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of De Wemyss Jobson, praying redress for alleged acts of violence at the hands of United States Marshal Sharpe, of New York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Ku-klux bill was then proceeded with as the unfinished business.

Mr. Saulsbury opposed the bill, denying the power of Congress, and arguing that under the power conferred by the bill the President might at his pleasure abolish the judiciary of any State, remove the Governor of any State and prevent the holding of any State election. He went on to argue that the holding of the present extra session and the bill itself were parts of a monstrous scheme to save the waning fortunes of a desperate political party.

House.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, presented two petitions from the New York Chamber of Commerce, one for the repeal of the income tax, the other for life-boat service on the New Jersey and Long Island coast.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph.

After discussion and amendment, Mr. Kerr moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—58 to 63.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. Strong and Starkweather, members elect from Connecticut, appeared and took the oath as members.

Mr. Leonard Myers introduced a bill supplementary to the acts to prohibit the coolie trade. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill provides that the United States Consul or Consular agent shall not deliver to the master of any United States vessel intending to convey subjects of China, Japan, or any Oriental country, the certificate of voluntary immigration, now required by law, if there be a contract on the part of such coolies for service in the United States longer than three months.

Also a bill to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of the French spoliation claims, prior to 31st July, 1801.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Dawes made a point of order on the amendments, and asked Mr. Holman how much money it would take out of the Treasury?

Mr. Holman could not give a definite answer to the question, but said he was informed that it would only require about $1,000,000.

Mr. Dawes said he had no objection to the principle of the amendment, but preferred that it should come in the shape of an independent bill, reported from a committee.

Mr. Stoughton promised that the Military Committee would report such a bill.

The point of order was sustained and the amendment was excluded.

The Senate amendment appropriating $35,163 for the completion of the Custom House at St. Paul, Minn., was concurred in.

The Senate amendment providing that appropriations heretofore made for public works, buildings, or grounds for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1871, shall be available for the current fiscal year, was opposed by Mr. Randall and Mr. Farnsworth and sustained by Messrs. Dawes, Dickey, and Brent. In the course of the discussion,

Mr. Dawes commented upon the absurdity of having the Government fiscal year begin on the first of July instead of on the first of January, when the fiscal year of everybody else begins.

The amendment was concurred in, with an amendment in reference to the salaries of steamboat inspectors, etc.

Mr. Kerr offered an amendment for the payment to the lawful owners or their legal representatives of all the proceeds of all cotton seized in possession of the rightful owners or of their legal representatives, after the 30th of June, 1865.

He argued in explanation and advocacy of the proposition, quoting a decision of the Supreme Court in support of the principle of it, such seizures having been made in violation of law.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation.

The point of order was sustained, and the amendment was excluded.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment for the payment of the $100 bounty promised to the troops who entered the service under the President's proclamation in May, 1861.

The amendment extending to the port of Detroit, Mich., the privileges of the act of July, 1870, making it a port of entry, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment repealing the law limiting the expenditures for the Marine Hospital at Chicago to $300,000, and extending it to $359,779, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment for the sale of the Marine Hospital building at San Francisco was concurred in.

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